

Periodical
TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT

PUBLIC LIBRARY

JAN 27 1925

DETROIT.

The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

The Rifle 1885, Shooting & Fishing 1888, Arms & the Man 1906



VOLUME LXXII

NUMBER 16

JANUARY 15, 1925

My Kingdom for a Gun

By Arthur H. Trumble

More and Better Bull's-eyes

By Charles St. John

Keeping the Club Alive

By G. S. Bassett, Jr.

Straining the Six Gun

By E. A. Price

The Log of the Pan-American

By Capt. E. C. Crossman

The Tale of the Turkey

By W. M. Garlington

The 6.5 mm. Mannlicher

By Chauncey Thomas

\$3.00
the year

20 cents
the copy



Return Tickets on the Pan-American Trophies via HiVel!

The results of the Pan-American and Peruvian Matches are well summed up in the article "The Pan-American" on page 3 of the January 1st issue of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN. We quote:

"The Argentine Cup emblematic of the Pan-American Team Championship, is on its way to the United States, an American trophy for the first time since 1913, when the Argentinos wrested it from our grip on our own home grounds.

"It is accompanied: By the new cup, the Trophy of Peru, won by the United States Team after a bitter and close struggle with Cuba; by the Visitor's Cup, won by Sergeant Fisher; by the Master Rifleman's Medal; by first place in the limited entry prone match; by the gold medal for high man in the team match; and by the medals for the kneeling and prone positions.

"To make the matter more emphatic the Americans insisted on crowding into the first six places in the Visitor's Cup Match; three positions at 300 meters; the first three places in the Master Rifleman's point match (100 points); the first three in the Carton Match; and the first nine places in the reduced bull's-eye limited entry prone match.

"Vermette strolled past during the struggle for the Peruvian Cup and emerged from the muss with the special Argentine medal for high man in this match, the same being Vermette's reward for getting out of the bull but once in his 45 shots at 400, 500, and 600 meters.

"A new star has arisen in the shooting firmament—Cuba—using American rifles and American ammunition, trained by Americans in the start, using American positions and methods, up-to-date, ambitious and intelligent. When a team from a country unknown in the rifle shooting game can hang grimly to the Americans through three stages of a prone match and outshoot them at the longest range, and then can stay within 74 points of a team gone temporarily crazy and shooting free rifle scores, then that country is worth watching in the rifle game."

Observe that the two teams which staged a "shooting match" shot HiVel.

HERCULES POWDER CO.

Wilmington

Delaware

The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

The Publication of the National Rifle Association of America

Entered as second-class matter, April 1, 1908, at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

VOL. LXXII, No. 16

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 15, 1925

\$3.00 a Year. 20 Cents a Copy

My Kingdom for a Gun!

THEY have taxed my dog, my cat, my car, my horse and mule and hens and hogs. My cows are branded with a health seal and my profession is taxed for liability insurance. The seal of approval by the So-and-So Department of the Interior is placed on all my products. I dare not proceed down a public highway unless I keep to my right. If I fish in the pond back of my house I must needs a license. If I hunt the lowly rabbit or chuck or even the kingly grizzly I need a license. To run my licensed automobile I need a driver's license. If I build me a house the plaster is approved, the woodwork is approved and so it is unto the cement work, steel work, wiring, plumbing, fixtures and even the roof. If I entertain, the chief of police watches; therefore I do not indulge in the fruit of the vine. I smoke taxed brands and suffer. I work so many hours per day as set down by the Labor Board. I pay a tax on the things I eat, wear, or even touch. If I make a profit I pay part of it for tax. If I am the beneficiary of anything I am taxed. If I give anything away I am taxed. My real estate is taxed. On securities I pay a tax. I paid a tax to get married. My children are taxed via a thousand needs. I pay a poll tax just to exist. And now the yegg—He who enters my house or holds me up on the street or in my office or shop and who forcibly takes from me these things for which I labored and paid taxes on—He pays no taxes, nor cares. And all I can do is yell and call for help to the police who are never near and who are paid with the money I paid for taxes. So I yell and call for help but dare not as an honest man, carry a gun to protect my life and wife and children and goods upon which I pay taxes. And so again I say my prayer:

Give us this day our daily bread and clothes and house and all we pay tax on, and, O Lord, let us have a gun that we may keep these things and we might as well pay tax on the gun too.

—Arthur H. Trumble.

More and Better Bull's-eyes

By Charles St. John

IT has been said that successful rifle shooting consists simply of holding the sights stationary on the object while the trigger is being pulled. However, there appears to be some few jokers, or pickanninies in the chipyard who seem to be quite likely to set at naught one's most careful endeavor to keep the aforesaid sight steadily on the object until the trigger is successfully pulled.

It will be my task to try to segregate some of these troublesome jokers, and render them more or less innocuous. This article should be taken as referring particularly to target shooting, and more especially in connection with the better grades of .22 caliber target rifles, equipped with telescope sights.

Most any of the better known commercially manufactured rifles are capable of shooting inside the ten ring at the regular distances as made official by the N. R. A. matches, and general custom as established by the meets at Camp Perry, Sea Girt, and at smaller matches. Not all of the commercial rifles are, however, as finely finished or as closely fitted as to barrel, action, etc., as the rifles turned out by Pope, Peterson and some of the other makers of special hand made target rifles. These and other refinements, while making a fine rifle more accurate, are of value more particularly in affording more ease and comfort in holding, and giving a clean and snappy let off to say nothing of the added confidence one has in shooting a first-class rifle of proven accuracy.

There appears to be at this time but little choice as to ammunition, as about all makes of .22 caliber ammunition have been extremely accurate during the past season, and have pretty equally divided the honors at the National Matches. It seems to be a question as to which is the most accurate in your own particular gun, and my friend, Jack Gillies, allows that the .22 is "particular." He has even on occasion gone so far as to call it "finicky," right out in public, and goodness only knows what he has called it in private. Upon last advices, however, he has not thrown his gun away, and appears to be deriving more or less pleasure from it.

Now as to the little jokers who inspired my piece. The first necessity of successful rifle shooting is the ability to hold the crosshairs well within the center of the bull's-eye. The greatest aid to steady holding allowed under the N. R. A. rules, is the sling strap, which should be used in the prone position at all times. The sling is also used in the kneeling and sitting positions by the majority of riflemen, though some of the best esteem it of doubtful value in these positions.

One of the country's finest shots, both with the small bore and with the heavier rifle, and a well informed student of all branches of shooting, advocates total relaxation when aiming, merely letting the gun hang in the ex-

tended hands with the sights on the bull. This plan seems to be used quite generally with some modifications by a considerable number of the most successful riflemen, and, subject to some personal limitations, is perhaps the best of several methods. The effort to attain perfect relaxation is, without doubt, very valuable as training for the nervous and the voluntary muscular system, and the ability to do this will gradually be found more easy of attainment.

Another well known shot, and also in the past a member of various international teams, is what is known as a hard holder, maintaining a heavy tension on the sling, and a firm grip on the gun. In my own personal experiments, it has been my experience that upon resting my head loosely upon and against the stock with the muscles in a relaxed condition, it shows a most persistent tendency to roll off in one direction or another, the smallest movement changing the crosshairs to a new and remote portion of the target. On the other hand, hard holding seems to set up a muscular tremor after a few shots, and becomes tiring toward the end of a string, upon which one unconsciously lets down somewhat in the tension and grip, whereupon the position of the group upon the target is very likely to change.

It is my impression that total relaxation is extremely difficult if not literally impossible to a great many people, in which case it would appear that a combination of the two methods is best, with a conscious effort towards relaxation in all muscles not actually in use, and a complete relaxation between shots of a string.

Another thing that will make an occasional shot appear on the target where it has no right to be is parallax in the telescope sight. Mr. Fecker has very clearly explained the cause of this and the methods to be used in its elimination in a former issue of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, so that a detailed description of this is not in order at this time.

Next comes the actual let off which is to make or mar the success of your shot. A great many riflemen—in fact, most of them—slide the hand well up on the grip and pull the trigger with the second joint of the forefinger. This brings the entire forefinger closely in contact with the gun, and unless the gun is held hard with the trigger hand, especially with those guns where the trigger comes back appreciably when released from the sear, or hammer, this motion of the finger is sometimes communicated to the gun.

If the hand is slid well up on the grip as before and the tip of the finger rested upon the trigger, with the first joint nearly or quite straight, the finger will be carried away from the gun, and any motion of same upon trigger release is not so apt to be reflected by a nine on the target. Then, too, one seems

to have more control of the finger in the latter position, and while the pull will appear hard, this is not really a bad thing, rather the opposite. It will be difficult to tell just the exact moment that the sear will be released, and this will tend to reduce the chance of flinching.

In addition to these there is the mental hazard of getting off the last shot of an otherwise perfect string with a good hold and a clean let off. While our mutual friend Mr. Landis has in a recent article in one of the leading sporting periodicals shown this difficulty to be more or less mythical, and in fact, the last shot of a string one of the easiest ones, it is the impression of a great many that there is apt to be more or less nervous tension attending this shot in an important match, and only somewhat less so in even a practice score. This little extra thrill is one of the rewards of the rifle game, and it may be questioned if the sport would not lose some of its absorbing interest if this were absent. It is, after all, a mental condition and its disposition is left to the individual.

A necessary part of the equipment of every small bore rifleman is the spotting telescope. These vary in power from about 18x to, at times, as high as 44x; and one rifleman of my acquaintance has a glass of varying power, the highest of which is said to be 60x. The most satisfactory glass so far as portability, and general efficiency is concerned, seems to be one of from 25x to 35x, though in an indoor range of 100 yards, when a considerable number are shooting an exceptionally good glass is required owing to the smoke which is bound to gather in the range. The power and definition of the ordinary range telescope can be considerably increased by the removal of the inverting lens. This changes the glass to one which is known as the astronomical type and shots on the target at 12 o'clock will appear at 6 o'clock, shots at 9 o'clock will appear at 3 o'clock, and vice versa. This is rather confusing until one becomes accustomed to the change and is not generally good practice. In some cases spotting at 200 yards, which is always more or less difficult, can be made much easier by putting a light background behind the target, so that shots in the black will show white.

In outdoor shooting at ranges beyond 100 yards, the problem is complicated by wind and at times by mirage. The latter is a very important help in "doping" wind and in the absence of wind the effect of mirage is negligible. Mirage has no influence upon the bullet but through the effect of refraction, makes the bull's-eye appear where it is not.

With a wind of from 10 to 15 miles per hour, coming from the 2 o'clock point of the range, and a fair amount of mirage, which can be seen through a strong glass, running or flowing parallel with (Continued on page 12)



Range House and Firing Points, Ameco Rifle Club, Ambridge, Pa

IT is no secret that the matter of starting most any sort of sporting organization is comparatively easy, but the successful continuation of the organization is quite another story. This seems to be particularly true in the organization and maintenance of rifle clubs. Carried away by the enthusiasm developed at the first few meetings before the actual shooting really begins, many rifle clubs start off with a bang and great things are expected. Too soon, however, it develops that to put over the many ideas requires careful planning and real work. For this reason a most careful selection of officers and directors should be made as it is the officers and directors upon whom is thrust the responsibility of future activities which spell success or failure of the club.

Recently our governing body, the N. R. A., asked the secretaries of all rifle clubs for information with reference to successes and failures of their organizations with a view to assisting other clubs in the promotion of their activities to further the interest of rifle shooting. To this end the writer will endeavor to set forth some experiences of the Ameco Rifle Club of Ambridge, Pa., in the hope that other clubs may be benefited and that they may be relieved of the burdens incident to what may be termed the experimental stages.

During the fall of 1920 several kindred spirits conceived the idea of organizing a local rifle club. Invitations were circulated to all sportsmen throughout the community to attend a preliminary organization meeting. The local paper was also given a short news item with reference to the meeting and its purpose, and the benefits which the sportsman may derive by associating himself with a club of this kind. A fair number of interested parties attended this meeting at which time no effort was made toward permanent organization but plans were outlined setting forth the possibilities of a local rifle club and in order that the uninitiated might be given the opportunity to decide whether or not he would like to take up rifle shooting, it was decided

to hold an informal match at an early date.

On a Saturday afternoon soon after the meeting some ten or twelve riflemen met at a designated point and held the match as scheduled. As three merchandise prizes were donated, these were awarded under a class system to the winner of each of the three classes. Shortly after a second meeting was called and a permanent organization perfected.

Being rather late in the season it was deemed advisable to locate and equip an indoor range rather than do anything toward an outdoor range until the following spring. Upon investigation locations for an indoor range were not what might be called plentiful at a price which the club could afford to pay, but finally a place was located and in trying to make an indoor range of it, we made our first big mistake. After untold labor in reconstructing an abandoned bowling alley with a room adjoining at an expense we like to forget we were finally in shape to proceed with the shooting. Our arrangement with the owner called for a rental of \$20 per month but we were to receive three months free rental if we would clean up the place and do some remodeling according to his views. We did and at the expiration of three months or about the middle of our indoor season we were politely but firmly ordered out. Fortunately, however, finances derived from membership fees and a small charge for targets covered all the expense, but the fact that we had lost our range rather put a crimp in the club and considerably discouraged some of the members.

Upon the arrival of good weather efforts were made to secure a suitable outdoor range, but this too proved to be more difficult than it at first seemed. Plenty of vacant property was in sight, but the mere mention of using it for a rifle range brought forth a flat refusal of its use for such purpose as this form of sport was looked upon as being extremely dangerous. Finally, however, in a very out-of-the-way place a fair site for a range up to 200 yards was located and permission obtained for its use.

Hoping to encourage the sport any kind of rifles were permitted and of course the members having high powered rifles used them. It only took a few Saturday afternoons to bring forth a storm of protest from a nearby farmer and again we were requested to move on. It certainly seemed that as a rifle club we were doomed, but a few of the honest to goodness rifle cranks of the crowd managed to get together occasionally and burn a little powder in their .22 caliber rifles.

In this manner a small spark of life was kept in the organization and in the spring of 1922 this spark was fanned into a brighter flame by our good fortune in securing our present range site, the use of which was very kindly donated to us by a prominent real estate firm. Their only stipulation was that we should assume all responsibility for any accident which might occur on the property. This site was so favorably located that we at once made effort to again bring the crowd together for the season's shooting.

Due to our past experiences and disappointments it was rather difficult to secure many additional members. From the few who had maintained their membership we had a few dollars in the treasury and immediate preparations were made to install a target at 200 yards. Several Saturday afternoons were required to dig a pit, construct a butt of heavy planks filled with earth and erect a frame on which a target frame could be slid in and out for convenience and protection to the marker.

The next step was to outline a program of matches which was made up and printed in booklet form. These were widely distributed and the financial return from initiation fees and dues from new members paid the printer.

Our only other expense was a small fee to a marker boy which was secured through the sale of score cards at 5c each for a string of ten shots. A small entrance fee was charged for the scheduled matches and instead of awarding expensive trophies for prizes, we



The 200-Yard Button Target

awarded 75 per cent of the entrance fee to first, second and third high scores on basis of 50, 30 and 20 per cent. A system of handicapping was devised so all prize money did not find its way to only a few of the best shots.

We varied the matches considerably and shot at 50, 100 and 200 yards and occasionally advertised a rising bear match which was always quite successful and as it was possible

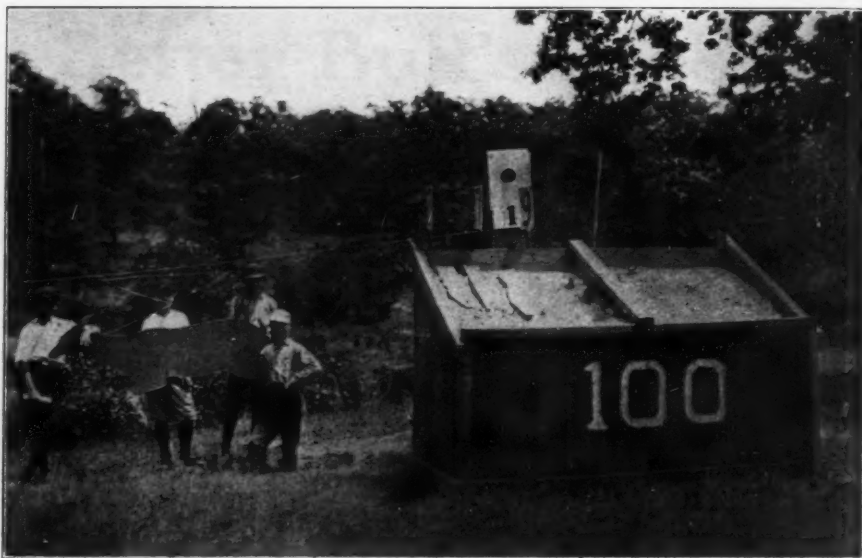
to run it off in short time we made it a re-entry affair which helped a great deal financially. Our season closed the last of October with a shotgun match which was well attended.

Although our attendance was rather small during the most of the season, we managed to pull through with all financial obligation settled in full and a few dollars to the good. The question of an indoor range was again brought up without success.

Our next annual meeting was attended by not more than half a dozen members and again it seemed as if the club would fall by the wayside, but these few members still had faith in the project and were more determined than ever to keep up the rifle shooting spirit. Accordingly immediate plans for extension of the club's activities were made with a view to attracting additional members and the development of a real shooting club. More conveniences for the shooters was a first consideration for it is a fact that to attract the majority of shooters some conveniences are absolutely necessary and range service with the best convenience that conditions would permit. An estimate was made to cover the necessary improvements which included a range house, additional targets and equipment.

To finance this work bonds were issued for a period of one year in \$5 denominations with interest at five per cent per annum. We had no trouble placing these bonds for a sufficient amount to start the work early in the spring. Fortunately our range was so situated that it was not necessary to do any grading other than for the target butts, and a steep hill at the far end gave us a natural and safe backstop. All of the construction work was performed by the members which resulted in considerable financial saving.

When the range was opened for shooting the first Saturday in May we had a range house, target butts with double sashing, targets at 50, 100 and 200 yards with a marker



The Running Deer Target—Always Popular and Profitable

would be as much interested in having their shots spotted at 50 and 100 yards as at the longer 200 yard range.

In this we were not mistaken as the shooting on these ranges increased considerably and the income received from the sale of score cards more than met the amount paid the marker boy. By this time our membership began to be on the increase and with the receipts from initiation fees of \$1 each, membership dues of \$3 per year, match entries, sale of score cards and ammunition our finances soon arrived at the point when some of our bonds could be recalled. Before the end of the season all bonds were paid and while the treasury was rather low, the club had no indebtedness and was well equipped for the next season's shooting.

In the arrangement of our matches every effort was made to reap some financial profit. Not however to the detriment of the contestant's interest. We always endeavored to provide for some return to the shooter in the way of prize money which was paid from the club treasury. In order to prevent the better shots from winning all the prize money and to encourage a greater number of match entries our prize money allotted to each match was divided equally between three classes. In this way the contestants of each class competed among themselves for the prize money awarded.

Another event which proved popular with the shooters by giving them something to shoot for at any time during the season was the season percentage qualification event. This was run on a re-entry basis and a charge of 25c was made for the initial entry with the privilege of unlimited re-entries at 5c per score. A specified number of scores were required to be shot from either the prone, kneeling, sitting or standing position at whichever range the contestant desired to run up his percentage. The number of required scores were as outlined in the following diagram.

Number of 10-shot rifle scores required to secure qualification medals at 50, 100 or 200 yards are as follows: Target A at 200 yards:

	Stn.	Prn.	Kn.	Sit.
100% Gold Medal	1	3	1	1
98% Silver Medal	2	6	2	2
94% Bronze Medal	3	9	3	5
90% Bronze Medal	4	12	4	7
86% Bronze Medal	5	15	5	9

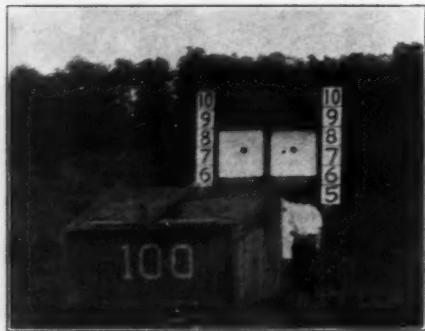
Financial returns from this event were beyond expectations and helped wonderfully in liquidating the club debt. The first season ribbons were issued to the various members showing their season percentage at the different ranges. This same event was carded for the next season and the club being in better shape financially, medals were awarded, suitably engraved with the year, range, position and percentage. The returns from the entries just about paid for the medals.

The target butts and frames such as we constructed were for the most part all of wood. The butts were made in the form of a box about seven feet long and five feet thick, this being of heavy planks and filled with earth. We found this to give ample protection even when the .30 caliber Springfield was used and outside of the labor involved the construction was inexpensive.

Behind these butts a substantial frame was built so arranged that the lighter frames carrying the targets could be exposed to the firing point and be drawn behind the butt for pasting shot holes. At the 50 and 100 yard ranges, targets were handled vertically, while at 200 yards the targets were slid horizontally. This was done in the latter case in order to keep the targets as near the base of the hill as possible.

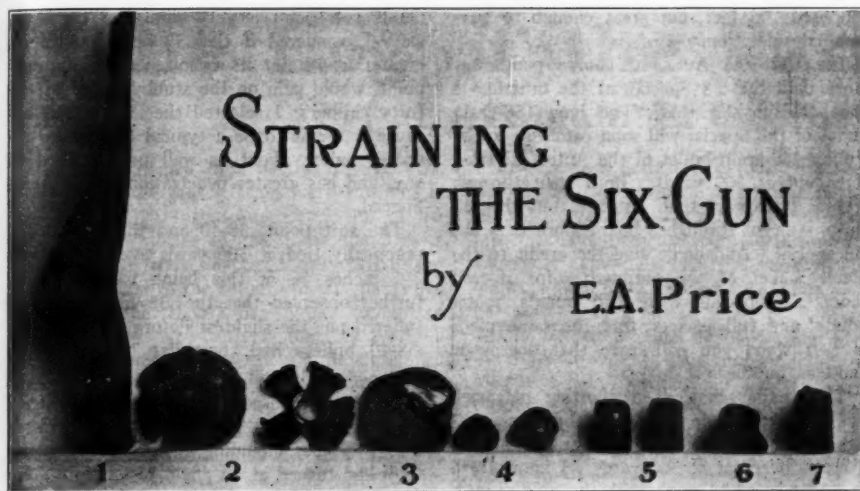
A fourth butt was constructed during the past year, from which the rising bear and running deer targets are operated. Racks for pistol targets have also been installed at 25 and 50 yards, also a modern clay target trap for the shotgun.

Gradually we have developed into a small bore rifle club and (Continued on page 12)



The 100-Yard Backstop. Marking at 50 and 100 yards encouraged shooting at these ranges

boy behind each butt to mark each pair of targets. We realized it was rather unusual to mark each shot fired at 50 and 100 yards but in this we were guided by our records of shooting at these ranges during the previous year and owing to the small number of scores shot we kept in mind the fact that the majority of our shooters would be novices, not equipped with spotting scopes, etc., and they



THERE comes a time in the lives of most good pistols when their metal is cruelly tested. It may be from a double charge of powder at the hands of an amateur reloader, an obstructed barrel, a cylinder badly out of alignment, a cartridge intended only for rifles, or some other familiar cause.

It is not the purpose of our present discourse to deal with any of these, but to discuss a strain which falls into a class by itself; the well-known and undisputed strain exerted on any firearm when it is fired at a range greatly in excess of that for which it was originally designed.

The questions which naturally come to mind in considering the long range possibilities of a given pistol and cartridge at a given range are: How large an object may an experienced man expect to hit; How often, and under what conditions, may he hit it; and lastly, What is the remaining force of the bullet? These points will be briefly discussed according to the writer's experience with several common calibers, beginning at one hundred yards and winding up at one thousand yards.

Not that I have invaded a rifle range with a truck load of pistols and ammunition, fired scores at all ranges up to a thousand, taking records of the penetration as I went. We will leave that to some brother with a small fortune to invest. Mine is but the account of scattered experiences in various parts of the country.

Penetration at one hundred yards decreases but a slight degree, and the ability of good cartridges to stay in the eight-inch bull is quite generally known. The latter statement applies only to those cartridges which have demonstrated their willingness to make possibles at fifty yards, e. g., .44 Special, .44-40, .38-40, .38 Special, and .22 Long Rifle. There may be others; I merely mention five of which I am certain. Ashley A. Haines has clearly shown that the .44-40 will do it, while even I have turned the trick with the other four, using rest.

I recall a perfect fifty yard score made to order for Chauncey Thomas one day at the "pit," using an S. & W. .22 S. S., squatting on

my heels and resting hands on a counter, and to my chagrin he was but mildly interested. But he picked up his ears when I later showed him a possible made in the same manner with a .38-40 S. A. Colt.

That last mentioned gun has a 7½-inch barrel, and the rear notch has been opened with a tiny mouse-tail file (too small for a rat-tail). Lee Knapp and I tried it one day at one hundred yards, and though it had to be held so high as to obstruct view of the target it put eight out of ten in the eight-inch bull, with UMC smokeless, soft point cartridges. Shooting was done sitting, leaning against a dirt bank, both hands on gun, and hands between knees. For some reason we didn't do quite as well with Lee's pet .44 special S. A. He now owns both guns.

We next tried my Colt Officers' Model .38 special, seven and one-half-inch barrel. After sighting in for a six o'clock hold, it put eight in the bull, five of them being tens, and two shots to right of bull. The sights were Patridge, one-eighth inch wide, and the aid such wide sights gives one in holding uniform elevations is shown by the slight space between the highest and lowest of these ten shots, which was but five inches.

That wonderful little Colt .22 automatic, with bead sights as furnished at factory, was the last to be tried that day. Previous firing had shown me that the lowest possible adjustment of front sight on that particular gun was O. K. for a six o'clock hold at one hundred yards, so no sighting shots were taken. Twenty shots were fired, eighteen of them being bulls, with the other two close in. The five-and-one-half-inch nine-ring enclosed fifteen of them, nine of these being tens. The score for the first ten shots was eighty-nine; for the second string, ninety-one.

So much for this one day's shoot. The results by no means represent the accuracy of the guns used, as with proper rest one should do better. An interesting thing occurred that day, really off the subject, but worth relating. While Lee was firing the .44 special at one hundred yards, I sat close beside him and directed a thirty-three power Union telescope at the target. I plainly saw his bullets as

they approached the target, the big scope so magnifying the bullets as to make them visible!

At 200 to 300 yards one must begin to look for a suitable aiming point, unless he possess a S. & W. target revolver. By aiming point, I mean some distinctive mark on which to align the sights; a mark in line with the target, yet sufficiently high to give the correct elevation. Thus, with good holding, one can place any number of shots in approximately the same spot. If the bullets are seen to be striking high or low, seek an aiming point correspondingly higher or lower.

Some prefer to let the front sight project high above the rear notch and then hold directly on the target. But it is difficult to take the same amount of sight each time, and also hard to keep the shots in line.

The S. & W. .38 Special target revolver, as now made, is sighted for less than 200 yards when the sight is raised to the limit of the adjusting screw. However, one can lift it with the fingers and place something under it, thereby getting any range up to 300 yards. I once had two pieces of brass filed to the right thickness to sight gun for 200 yards and 300 yards, when placed under the rear sight.

The adjusting screw on my old S. & W. .44 special used to jack the rear sight up sufficiently for 300-yard work. I sold that gun to a colored boy, and when I saw it last it had the rear sight sprung permanently high in the air. A friend of his had mistaken the rear sight for the latch of a trip-up gun.

The Colt Officer's Model sights are not adjustable for even 100 yards, unless one gets Patridge sights and lowers the front one with a file.

I am sorry that I have nothing definite to offer as to 200-yard pistol accuracy. Several times, while on a rifle range, I have fired a S. & W. .38 special at the standard A target at 200 yards, reposing on my back, with gun held between my knees. The sights were correct for a six o'clock hold on the eight-inch bull, and there was no wind. Roughly, I got the red disc about two-thirds of the time, and the white disc the other third. With perfect conditions the best revolvers will probably put over half their shots into eight inches at this range if properly started on their course.

I believe, with C. T., that the ten-inch .22 pistol is capable of placing all its shots in the eight-inch bull at 200 yards. He and a friend tried it out under imperfect conditions and still put two out of three in the block.

I once did considerable two hundred to three hundred-yard firing at rocks on a hillside in Colorado. The weather was dry, so nearly every shot could be spotted. The difference in time consumed by the various calibers in covering the same distance was surprising. The .38-40 and .44-40 metal-cased bullets got there much quicker and made more disturbance than did the .38 special, .44 special, and .45 automatic. My pet gun at that time was a Colt S. A. .44 special for which I also had a .44-40 cylinder. So much flatter and more powerfully did the .44-40 shoot, that I ceased to use the .44 special cylinder when in the hills.

It is true that when shooting at game, one generally is not allowed any sighting shots, yet if one has learned about how high to hold at the various ranges, is situated where game is plentiful, and has tired of slaughtering them with a rifle, he may enjoy seeing how close he can come, and if persistent, will now and then be rewarded with kills worth remembering.

The game doesn't always leave at the first shot, either. I got my first jack rabbit with a Colt .45 automatic the third shot at a hundred and twenty-five yards. The first two shots hit just over him but he never batted an eye. My first goose was killed with this same gun at about two hundred yards. In this case I aimed above a group of five on a sand bar. I fired three shots rapidly, the recoil causing each succeeding shot to strike a little higher, and in this way either the second or third shot found the correct elevation; I saw the first shot hit low.

Lately I killed a duck at well over two hundred yards with the second shot, using a Colt N. S. .38-40. Even the first shot seemed to land right among them.

I offer these incidents, not in eulogy of self, but merely as examples of the pleasure to be derived from familiarity with the long range habits of one's revolver. I am not mentioning the numerous misses. If one shoots nearly every day for years, he is bound to make many extremely lucky hits; for instance, in southern Wyoming I once got a bounding jack rabbit in full flight at a hundred and twenty-three yards with the fourth shot from a .45 automatic. That jack led me to an interesting relic of bygone days by falling beside a fragment of a buffalo's skull with one horn attached.

The possibilities of the revolver at three hundred yards have been ably demonstrated by members of the Louisville (Kentucky) Revolver Club when they held turkey shoots at that range. Captain Hardy and Mr. Topperwein also bore out the statements of the Kentuckians by hitting silhouette turkeys at three hundred yards. One of these gentlemen, I have forgotten which, testified as to the remaining power of the .38 special smokeless cartridge by stating that the bullets struck an adobe house behind the turkey, and were much flattened.

Note Figure 1 of the illustration. It is a strap of iron 1-16-inch thick, struck by a U. M. C. smokeless S. P. .44-40 shot from a Colt S. A. at between 300 and 400 yards. Good shot, wasn't it? I may as well admit it was one of many such straps which girdled a telephone pole to keep the guy wire from sinking in, and that I was shooting at the whole darned pole. Held at the top of pole to get elevation, and bullets hit near the foot. Bullet is firmly welded to the iron. Remember that the iron was backed by wood which had to be driven inward.

Do long, tapered, well proportioned revolver bullets retain their energy appreciably better than those less gifted? My conclusion, after a few experiments, is that the difference is not nearly as great as is commonly

supposed; in fact, not great enough to warrant consideration.

The Colt .38 Auto. of course penetrates more than the .38 Special, at the muzzle. I once told myself that "The long 158-grain bullet of the Special will soon catch up to the stubby 130-grain bullet of the Auto." I tried them out at 300 yards. Both went through several boards at that distance, but the .38 Auto. still got through a board more than the .38 special. And don't give the credit to the metal jacket of the automatic, for if you shoot .38 Specials with lead bullets, metal points, and full jackets, into the same piece of soft wood you will learn that one is as good as another.

The answer man of a sporting magazine not long ago made the statement that a .38 Special bullet would probably not get through a man's overcoat at 300 yards. I know for a fact that it would go through the man as well.

Now gaze long and thoughtfully at Figure 4. It shows two U. M. C. smokeless .38 Special bullets fired against an iron door at 500 yards on a western rifle range. They represent what was once the base of the bullet: the rest is gone. They are from 1-16 to $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter.

Figure 2 shows a .45 Colt Auto. 230 grain bullet fired against this same iron door, also at 500 yards. The lead and jacket separated. The former is about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick in the center, and 1-16 inch where it flares out from the base; diameter $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. Figure 3 is one of the same, which struck the ground a few yards in front of the door, then ricocheted into it, striking sideways. It is as flat as a pancake; average thickness $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

The iron door is about six feet high, and twice the width of a man. Immediately behind it, is a rock-covered mountain offering innumerable aiming points; and as the ground was dusty, showing where each shot struck, but a few shots were required to create that distant "clang" which signified a hit.

Figure 7 demonstrates the destructive possibilities of bullets which have glanced from the ground and gone on a long journey. It is a U. M. C. black powder .45 Colt fired from a sawed-off Colt S. A. with three inch barrel. It was directed at a rabbit about 20 yards away, but missed. It bounced off the hard ground, flew fully 500 yards through the air, and selected our dining room window as a suitable landing place. It cut a groove in the wood of the sash, crashed through two panes of glass, broke through a third pane over a door, and was found reposing on a pillow in another room.

I recently fired both .38 Special and .38-40 bullets into a cottonwood tree at 500 yards, carefully measuring the penetration. The cartridges were all U. M. C. smokeless, those for the larger gun being metal patched.

Tree was about 20 inches in diameter, and aim was taken at a crotch about two-thirds the way up. No difficulty whatever was experienced in hitting the tree repeatedly, off-hand. Aim was first taken half way up, which made the sand fly at base of tree. That one sighting shot was sufficient.

The penetration of the .38 Special and the

.38-40 soft point is very similar at the muzzle. I wondered if the .38 Special with its greater length for its caliber, and its tapered point, would gain on the stubby bullet of the forty caliber. I selected the .38 Special because it seems to be a typical long range revolver bullet, about as well proportioned as any, and has greater penetration than the .44 Special.

The soft point .38-40 and the .38 Special practically tied at 500 yards averaging about $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches $\frac{5}{8}$ of this being bark. It was further observed that the .38 Special bullets suffered not the slightest deformity, while the .38-40 bullets had their flat points further flattened to the full .40 caliber.

Full metal cased bullets were then tried in the big gun. The first two penetrated 2 15-16 inches including $\frac{5}{8}$ inch of bark, but they had turned at an angle just before stopping. The third one went straight, and penetrated $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches including an inch of bark.

Never again let me hear anyone recommend a particular revolver cartridge because its bullet holds its energy so much better than some other. If the difference is not apparent at 500 yards, why talk about it?

Before we forget, observe Figure 6. It is another U. M. C. black powder .45 Colt, but fired at a range of between 1,100 and 1,200 long paces, using the clouds as an aiming point. It was attempting to hit a small adobe shack on the prairie near Pueblo, Colo. It was a hot, dusty day and even at that distance the spurt of dust aroused by the bullet was plainly visible. In about a dozen shots I failed to hit the little house, but the bullet shown here struck close beside it. It encountered coarse gravel and small stones, and in spite of its being considerably hardened with tin, and greatly fatigued by its long journey, it flattened to a diameter of $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch.

This 1,000-yard pistol shooting is great sport if one has the three requisites: A comfortable place to sit and lean back, a good target in a dry, dusty field, and a suitable aiming point. The latter is best supplied by a high mountainside to the rear of the target. When in a flat country use the clouds, if there are any available. If the country be flat and the sky clear, there is a last resort. Get a little way behind a tree, cut notches in the bark with your knife, and align the sights opposite these notches so as to just miss the side of the tree.

What is the use of all this, you ask? It is simply a game, simulating high angle artillery fire, a respite for the gunman who has wearied of punching targets close up. I, myself, have never tired of sitting on a hillside, watching tiny spurts of dust rise near some deserted shack or corral far away in the valley below. One may fire several shots before the first comes to earth, a la Hiawatha and his trusty bow. Absence of the spurt of dust eloquently bespeaks a hit. Then while the poor gun recuperates from this unaccustomed strain, I stroll over and recover a few bullets.

I have, on the western plains, struck so close to a single steer at approximately 1,000 yards as to move (Continued on page 12)

The Log of the Pan-American

By Captain E. C. Crossman

ALL riflemen know by this time that the United States Team was victorious in the 1924 Pan-American. But of necessity the stories of the Lima matches in recent issues were devoted largely to happenings collateral to the sojourn of our marksmen in Peru rather than a day-by-day account of the shooting. Now with the matches over and the team home again, there may be chronicled much of practical value to the shooting clan who may be curious as to how the matches were won, what of the competing equipment and like details, leaving sundry impressions of Lima, its environs and customs with the reactions thereof upon certain of the American team for another story.

How the team reached Lima and proceeded through various purgatorial stages to the point of actually reaching the range in the foothills northwest of the city has already been told. so that is as good a place as any to begin this yarn.

The first thing that impressed us at the range was the fact that the Peruvians had organized their shoot exceedingly well. With the exception of the rail back of the firing point which compelled wayfarers to step on or over the feet of those shooting prone, and which was about ten feet too close to the firing booths, things were very nicely arranged.

The target service, from the first to the last day, was better than anything we had seen at any time, including Camp Perry and Sea Girt. The pits did have discipline, and the desire to give good service, not a soreheaded attitude because they had been detailed to the shoot instead of some other assignment they wanted. Likewise I found, visiting the pits, quite an interested and decent attitude on the part of the little brown chaps.

The mainspring of the pit and firing line service was a fiery little Peruvian captain, who raged along his targets like a terrier, and who didn't spare either the swift kick, or the willing punch in the few cases he found men not on the job. A large flock of goats galloped ahead of him, the same being those of every man in the pit, and every officer.

This captain, Cesar Belevan, told me that he had built the range from a drawing he had found in the back of our "National Rifle Association 1913 Yearbook," brought home by some of the Peruvian team or sent to them later on.

The man who has sprawled despairingly on his weary tummy on the Perry greensward, waiting for a dumb range officer to get the word to a dumb phone man to tell a dumb pit officer to tell a dumber pair of markers to pull target 24 and mark the last shot, and quit re-marking the shot before, would have paid three bucks out of his total of five dollars prize money to have turned Captain Belevan into the Perry butts for just one hour.

Friday and Saturday of the first week ashore the team devoted to hoisting Remington 180 grain bullets through Pan-American targets in practice, the scores being most encouraging compared with the work of other teams which have been for so long out of practice.

The American team included some of the finest pistol shots in this country, Hinds and Vermette being particularly strong. Due to the fact that the N. R. A. did not particularly desire that the team compete in the pistol matches the team sailed without any equipment for the team match, having a fine assortment of a couple of .45 caliber automatics and some free pistols, when the requirements for the team called plainly for revolvers with not longer than six inches in the barrel department and of caliber not smaller than 7 mm.—.275 inch. There was no match for free pistols nor for pistols at all; and the revolver matches, finally held toward the end of the shoot, saw the Argentinos taking the team match, with Peru second.

The Peruvians perpetuated the fool idea in the Pan-American matches of having both revolver and rifle championships decided during the team match, which is equivalent to settling our National Individual during the National Team Match. If there is any one thing that would destroy team spirit and get team members to neatly cutting one another's gullets, it is this little scheme.

When the Brazilian champ. tried to enter for the Pan-American revolver championship, he found that it was to be settled in the team match, and he didn't have any team along.

"All right," said he, "just enter me as a team, mark the rest of the scores blank, and my score will count for the individual championship."

But the Peruvians and Argentinos, looking him over, allowed that he lacked about 55 pounds and three men, of being a team and that he couldn't spring any razzle-dazzles on them.

The revolver team match, 60 shots per man, on the international target, resulted as follows:

Argentinos: Total score 2,232—Felix Araus, 494; Carmelo Cannavo, 472; Pedro Saure, 446; Alfredo J. Orfila, 437; Matias Osinalde, 383.

Peru: Total score, 2,224—Carlos Pancorbo, 476; Pedro C. Hoyle, 462; Juan Pancorbo, 459; Eduardo B. Aguirre, 419; Jose Froletz, 408.

The unlimited entry revolver match, 50 meters, international target, best five strings six shots per string, resulted as follows:

1. Felix Araus, 270; 2. Carmelo Cannavo, 267; 3. Pedro Saure, 262; 4. Alfredo J. Orfila, 257; 5. Guillermo Parahense, 255; 6. Pedro C. Hoyle, 252; 7. Eduardo B. Aguirre, 251; 8. Carlos Pancorbo, 250; 9. Matias Osinalde,

248; 10. Tomas de la Torre, 245; 11. Juan Pancorbo, 230.

The Master shooter's match, 60 consecutive shots, international target resulted as follows:

1. Felix Araus, 496; 2. Alfredo J. Orfila, 476; 3. Carmelo Cannavo, 473; 4. Pedro Saure, 463.

The Pan-American individual revolver championship in the same match was won by Felix Araus, the chap who would have won the International in France but for putting a shot on the wrong target. Second went to Carlos Pancorbo, Peru, and third to Carmelo Cannavo, Argentina, their scores being 494, 476 and 472, respectively. The winning team took down the Argentine Cup, gold medals and forty Peruvian pounds—\$165.

When the umpire swept off the plate and tossed out a couple of new balls and the batteries were announced Sunday, the 16th of November, the U. S. Team found a team of nine men representing Cuba; all from the army, and all officers but one, a sergeant; eight from Argentina, all civilians but the team captain, who was Lt. Col. Adolfo Arana, Argentine army general staff, and instructor in their war college, likewise a fine chap, and a brilliant one.

Columbia sent, like Brazil, but two men, Commandante Don Adelmo A. Ruiz and Lt. Fidel Abadia. From Brazil were the two officers, Lts. Guillermo Parahense or Paraense and Juan Almeida Freytas.

Peru had a considerable flock of enthusiastic riflemen on deck, with of course their team for the two team matches not then announced.

Columbia and Brazil are armed with the 7 mm. Mauser chambered for the old type of round nosed bullet, but the representatives of the two nations did most of their shooting with the Peruvian Mausers.

Argentina and Peru use the 7.65 Mauser, with long barrel about thirty inches from stem to stern, good pistol grip stock with less drop than the Springfield, and the bolt handle sticking straight out like a sore thumb.

Both countries had receiver peep sights on their rifles. All of the Peruvian rifles had the Lyman No. 48, with which they were having more or less trouble because of non-fitting bases. Some of the Argentinos had Lyman and others B. S. A. outrigger or gallows type, such as they used against the U. S. in 1913.

What barrels the Argentinos used constitutes a mystery, likewise their ammunition. They claimed that their barrels were the standard German original barrels, and that they had no match ammunition. Some of them were seen to be using U. S. in the team match, others Remington, but evidently they had not made a final and definite selection as had the United States, Cuba and Peru, of Remington match stuff.

Although the final team scores do not show

it, the Peruvians were loaded for the well known bear. Two of their enthusiasts, Max Alfaro and Jose Frolitz, both speaking good English, had gone to the United States earlier in the year, and had scoured our arms plants and arsenals for the road to salvation.

They ordered special Winchester and Remington barrels for their Mauser, chambered for the sharp point bullet, their standard rifles being chambered for the old type of which they have a large stock on hand.

They likewise purchased a generous quantity of Remington 180 grain match ammunition, made up specially for this Mauser and to fit these barrels.

They got slightly more velocity out of the 180 grain bullet from their long barrels in spite of the smaller case, than we get from the Springfield. To my way of thinking, if the accuracy of the two arms is equal, which I have not seen demonstrated, the Mauser is the easier weapon to shoot in at least two out of three positions. The prone may be open to debate.

The Cubans had national match Springfields with Lyman rear sights, and plenty of good Remington 180 grain match ammunition. Likewise if we hadn't brought along a bunch of rifle shots able to make better scores with Service rifle and hard pull than some teams make with the free rifle, the Cubans would have waltzed off with everything but the shooting pavilion.

So, presently, the opening gun boomed and 328 yards away a row of 25 targets shot into sight as one target, and the Third Concorso Pan-Americano de Tiro was on for blood.

Four matches, all re-entry, two of them exact duplicates in conditions save as to those who could compete in them, awaited the pleasure of individual shooters having ambitions to excell. They scheduled to run from that Sunday, all week, then commencing the Monday of the following week and running until Friday night, Thursday being extracted from the program to permit of the Peruvian Trophy match being shot by the teams. The Pan-American Team Match was scheduled for Saturday, November 29th, nearly two weeks away, the last spasm of the big shoot.

The continental idea of shooting prone on mother's jam shelf didn't obtain in Peru, the firing points were plain ordinary smooth dirt, with a canvas removable covering for each firing point. Partitions separated them, a roof kept off the sun, a fence too close ensured that all passersby would walk socially over the feet of those firing prone.

Each team was given a couple of practice targets on the right flank of the line, each of the individual matches had from two to five targets assigned to it in which a man entered by getting an order number and coming up to fire when the numbers worked out in the pile in front of the scorer.

The shoot ran mighty well for the first day, or for that matter for any other day in spite of the minor difficulties of Peruvian soldier scorers who spoke no English and American shooters who spoke no Spanish.

A curious gallery gathered back of any target where an American shooter was perform-

ing and much disappointment was felt that Bud Fisher, Champion Mundial, as he had been heralded for a week by the local papers, didn't proceed to knock out about seventeen consecutive ten's offhand to show how it was done.

The American riflemen kindly started proceedings Sunday by putting over a succession of jars for their Latin friends. Morgan contributed the first one by a neat 50 prone in Match No. 3, three position re-entry, open to anybody. Rehm did his bit with a 96 prone in the reduced bull's-eye match, No. 4, and Monahan hung up a 95.

The Argentinos and Cubans stuck pretty closely to their practice targets.

The next day, Monday, Monahan kindly contributed a 98 to Match No. 4, which match being a total of the best two ten-shot strings, saw this Chicago party with a 95 and a 98 and 193 total, a somewhat discouraging total to shoot at. At this stage of the shoot old time Toledo, of Peru, came across with the first master rifleman's score of 100 shots, hooking 880 points and 97 cartons. This was hailed as some punkins by the local newspaper boys, who ran Pablo C's picture in the paper on the strength of it.

This was a tactical error on their part because it attracted the attention of a certain hard boiled Marine party by the name of Jose Jackson, Estados Unidos, who proceeded to secure a ticket for this 100 shot match, strew himself around a firing point and knocked out 100 cartons with 903 points.

In view of the fact that the previous world's record was 888 points, Joe was the first one to wreck the said record.

Sic transit gloria mundi. About three hours later a Cuban named Diaz looked over and noted what Joe was doing. When he got through imitating the Marine, he had 908 points, and Joe's world record had lasted just about as long as the effect of one drink of Peruvian Pisco, or not as long.

All this time the weather conditions were most ideal, a high fog, typical of Peru, a light wind and very even light conditions. The same conditions prevailed through practically all of the matches, no rain, because it never rains in Peru, no wind of any particular moment for the most part, even, overcast but good light. How the conditions suited the team can be estimated from the 933 of Rehm, Carton Match, the 96 and 98 of Rehm in the prone match and the 224 ex 225 of Vermette in the Peruvian Trophy team match. Also 38 cartons of 100 shots against just one in two previous Pan-American matches.

The first few days of the individuals proved that we had with us two real champions, the same being Bud Fisher, and Sid Hinds. At the end of the third day these two highbinders held down the first two places in the three position matches, Visitors Cup and its duplicate, Match No. 3. Hinds first in one and Fisher second, and Fisher first in the other and Hinds second. As the shoot went on there was no reason for changing this opinion. Lloyd, veteran that he is, soon found that his offhand had slumped too badly for the Pan-American team. There was no alibi on

his part, he put himself off the team without a murmur, nor could you have hired him to shoot when he knew that there were stronger men for the places. Vermette is another, grimly accepting the disappointment because of weak offhand, and fighting just as hard for the team points in his work of target checking as if he had been shooting up on the line. Steve Monahan shot well and strongly through the matches, and was a logical man for fifth on the team. Only his lack of hard boiled match experience ruled against him as compared with Rehm and Morgan, shooting about the same gait. The next time he will be on the team unless his shooting slumps badly in the meantime.

Sunday a day of rest, with seven out of the eleven days of the individual matches, behind it.

It found Sid Hinds high in the Visitors Cup three position match with 277, which you will remember called for the best two five shot tickets in each position, unlimited entry, possible 300. Fisher was second with 273. The Yankees held the first seven places.

Martino, the great Argentino shot, duplicating the Visitor's Cup save that it permitted the home gang to enter as well as the visitors, his score being 280, with Hinds 279. The Americans held five out of the first six places.

In the carton or Master Rifleman's Match Monahan had 915 points and 100 cartons, leading the procession. Antonio Guntin, Cuba, being second and another Cuban third. Vermette was fourth with his first 100 shot carton, with 911. He was yet to shoot his record breaking second carton, which many of the team didn't have time to fire.

George Rehm had hung up a 98 in the reduced bull, prone match, No. 4, backing up his 96, and giving him 194, leading Monahan by a point, and never being headed.

You will understand that all of these were re-entry matches, running the full eleven days of the individuals, and that they required much time. Some of the team concentrated on one match, and either didn't shoot in the others or else merely fired through once. As a sample of this Coulter, who won the prone championship in the final team match, had time to shoot only one hundred-shot carton, fired under poor conditions, and scored only 885 points, although he made the 100 cartons. Whereupon his pestiferous comrade in arms Fisher of the Marines, baptized him the world's worst prone shooter, which seemed to rankle in Coulter's mind from the way he proceeded to trim Bud in the Pan-American prone stage.

Few of the team did much the first carton 100 shots fired, for some reason.

Match No. 4 with Rehm first, showed Yankees holding down the first eight places, the Carton match found them with four out of the eight first, and high place.

The Carton match was played more strongly than any other by the local Peruvian riflemen. They seemed to feel that this "Master Rifleman" thing for 85 cartons in 100 shots was something of an honor and they sprawled around this firing point all day long with their long Mausers and poor prone positions. At

that, some of them didn't cut the mustard with the said 85 cartons. Just how anybody could make 100 cartons of 7 or better and yet score only 802 points is somewhat hard to figure out, yet one Peruvian had this total.

Those of the team whose time was limited, which included the team officers, soon found that they had to concentrate on some one match to get anywhere, the time did not permit much scattering of one's efforts through the four matches.

About this time the much-heralded bull fight intervened and the team, with a little breathing time began to realize that the Peruvian prize list was pretty poor and trifling for matches running nearly two weeks and for teams making some nine or ten thousand mile round trip to shoot in them. Lloyd and Knuebel began to get a hunted and furtive look when they reflected on the tales they had told about the thousand-dollar first prize in the Argentine Pan-American in 1912, the fitted suit cases worth \$100, the vases, and clocks, and large fat cash prizes. It was noticed that they wouldn't walk down a dark street with any other member of our team.

Analysis of the prize lists shows that Peru offered in actual cash in the rifle matches, just \$500 in the team match. The "objects of value" offered in Match No. 3, if worth their claimed face, figured up to \$420 for the entire prize list in this match. The Carton match offering no cash, then the Peruvian rifle prize list consisted of 75 per cent of our entry money in two matches, eight medals or umbrellas or something in another match, \$420 in a third, and \$500 for the team, or about \$1,000 including the said medals or umbrellas or something.

The United States alone paid in more than \$800 in entry fees, with the Peruvian taking out 25 per cent of this money in two of the matches and keeping most of it in the carton match. I doubt if the U. S. team, winners in every match, and of both team matches, took back much more than it paid in, objects of value and all, unless they set a pretty high value on their medals, which were scarcer than hen's teeth.

I know that it is not considered ethical to criticise the sort of refreshments offered by Mrs. Jones when the bridge club meets at her house but inasmuch as the Pan-American matches are to be held each year, and as each nation is likely to be guided largely by what was done by the nation holding them the previous year, I feel that it is time to talk frankly about the fall-down of any outfit lest the same errors be perpetuated.

I don't know what happened to the seven members of the team that stayed in Peru after the shoot. Let them burble their own tales as to their entertainment, if any.

Monday, November 24th, found the usually good natured Mr. Hinds in a considerably irritated frame of mind, the same being caused by the failure of one Juan Martino, of Argentina, to stay licked. The ruckus was coming off in Match 3, three-position re-entry, on which the Argentinos were concentrating for the good reason that it offered more than merely the money of the shooters themselves

as prizes although the total of the prizes was less than the entrance fees paid in.

Monday and Tuesday found the large Mr. Hinds and the good looking Mr. Martino trying for toe-holds, ignoring all other matches, team mates, friendship, diplomacy or anything. Behind Sir Hinds stood Argentine scouts conveying to Martino any cheering bit of information such as Hinds getting a 40 prone or something. Behind Martino hung American well-wishers who passed on the latest scandal to Hinds.

Presently a Cuban, Villada, lent to Martino his pet Springfield, some Remington match ammunition, and some good advice, to the end that Martino might boost his prone scores a bit. You will grasp the idea that in this long re-entry grind in which the best two five-shot tickets in each position count for the total of 30 shots, bettering your score is like bucking the line of an opposing foot ball team.

You try the prone a score or two, thinking that there may be a weak spot there, such as a 47 which can obviously be boosted with a little luck. Failing this then you try a run around the end, or the offhand position, which always offers encouragement because nobody has so much there that he doesn't hope to improve it with a lucky run of five shots. Only, offhand scores of five shots don't do much for you in the luck line.

The aforesaid Villada also undertook to get in the booth with Martino and adjust his sight and coach him a little, all of which we were compelled to stop as being in conflict with the rules. Villada, of course, was merely trying to make the game more sporting, without intent to run foul of any rules.

Eventually Martino and his Springfield and Remington stuff did boost his prone scores, winding up with a 49 and a 48 against a pair of 49's for Sid Hinds, but having the edge on the big American in the offhand department.

I believe the lack of time limit in the Pan-American Matches is a mistake. I saw one man, in a team match at that, Navarro, the Cuban, with one shot to settle whether he was the high man offhand in the Pan-American, take nearly forty minutes to fire the one shot. He made good and it was a plucky fight but at the same time I don't fancy this unlimited time. With a larger crowd of competitors such a situation in the individuals might easily result in a few holding down one match and freezing the others out.

As the rules were as they were, both Hinds and his Argentine friend took plenty of time, Sid often walking around and waiting fifteen to twenty minutes between shots.

Tuesday night found Hinds with a pair of 49's prone, a pair of 48's kneeling—try a 48 on your little Springfield, kneeling, with a seven-pound trigger pull—and a pair of 45's offhand.

Martino had a 48 and 47 prone, a pair of 48's kneeling, and a pair of 46's offhand, leaving Hinds in a tight fix because Martino had an opening big enough for a truck in the prone position in which to better his scores.

Navy Morgan with a 50 and 48 prone, a pair of 46's kneeling, and a 48 and 45 prone,

tied and ranked Martino at that particular writing, with Wednesday and Friday remaining of the individuals.

Wednesday afternoon Hinds suffered the fall which nearly resulted seriously not only against his chances with Martino but his chance for making the Peruvian Cup Team. The next day was the Peruvian Cup Team Match, the day following was the last of the individuals, the next day was the Pan-American.

Thursday morning found Martino with 285, a point ahead of Sid—49, 48, prone, with the Springfield—48, 48, kneeling, and 46, 46 offhand.

Rico of Argentina was tied with Morgan with 283; Willy Kerkhoff of Peru, who is about as much Peruvian in name, birth and appearances as General Hindenburg, was fifth with 279.

Coulter led the Visitor's Cup procession with 48, 48 prone, 47 and 45 kneeling, and 45, 45 offhand, 279 total, with Fisher, 278, Monahan 277, Hinds 277, Crossman 276 and Rehm 275.

Rehm had hung up his great score of 933 in the Carton Match, with Vermette second with 932, Monahan third with 919.

Rehm also had Match 4 neatly sacked up and marked for delivery in the U. S., Monahan second, so the individuals were nicely hog-tied except for that one pestiferous No. 3 match.

Thursday saw the range closed for all save the Peruvian Trophy Match, six men per team, three sighters and fifteen shots per man at each range, ranges 400, 500, and 600 meters—add ten per cent for yards—targets something like our B, but having at 400, a forty-centimeter (16-inch) bull, 80 centimeter four ring (32-inch) and a three ring of 120 centimeters or 47 inches. At 500 the bull was fifty centimeters (20 inches), the four ring one meter (39 inches). There was no two or three ring, the target being five feet across and square.

At 600 meters the bull was 66 centimeters (26 inches), with the four ring 120 centimeters or 47 inches.

Our own B target bull being included in 3.2 minutes of angle at 600 yards, then the Peruvian bulls were obviously more generous, the 400 meter bull being included in 3.6 minutes, the 500 in practically the same angle, and the 600 meters in 3.8, or equal, therefore, to a bull of 24 inches at 600 yards, round numbers.

They were practically the same at each range as the 500 yard B target, containing of course no V ring.

It had become obvious by the time of this match that Lloyd and Vermette could not make the Pan-American because of their offhand slump, while Monahan was doubtful because of his lack of match experience and the fact that Morgan and Rehm were running neck and neck with him.

Sid Hinds being *hors du combat*, and there being no doubt of the ability of Monahan, Vermette and Lloyd prone, the team was made up of these three, with Coulter, Fisher, and Rehm as the other three.

(Continued on page 13)

The Tale of a Turkey

By W. M. Garlington

TO Colonel Mumma is attributed the remark: "No shooting match is over until the last Marine has fired his last shot." While here in Chicago it is said that our old friend, L. M. Felt, once remarked that "No Springfield rifle is safe so long as Nordhus can get hold of a monkey wrench and a gimlet." To these sage sayings I wish to add that "No turkey is won until the last young lady neophyte has fired her last shot." And thereby hangs a tale.

Along about the middle of last October, shortly after the beginning of the new scholastic year, the University of Chicago Rifle Club commenced its activities for the season. Memberships are open to students of both sexes. On the second ladies' night after the range opened, half a dozen young women showed up and joined the club as new members. One of these, a red headed young Miss hailing from Iowa, where the tall corn grows, reported to me for her first lesson.

When taking newcomers in hand, I first ascertain whether or not they have ever done any rifle shooting—at tin cans, or otherwise—then quiz them about the nomenclature of a rifle in an effort to find out just what they do know about shooting and shooting irons. This young lady stated that she had never done any shooting, and, when quizzed about her knowledge of firearms, said that she thought sights were something to look through, though she wasn't sure of it, but when asked about the barrel admitted that, insofar as her knowledge was concerned, a barrel was something wherein flour was packed for shipment. However, she declared that she sure did want to learn to shoot and was willing to take advice and obey instructions. Boy howdy, some of 'em know more than their coaches right at the start and, as a result, get nowhere, but here was plastic clay ready and willing to be molded.

Lesson No. 1: Over the intercollegiate range of 50 feet using the scope, produced 96 x 100. Pretty fine for one who had never before held a rifle in her hands. Lesson No. 3 produced 100 x 100 and showed pretty tight holding. Iron sights were brought into use. First, an 89 x 100, then a pair of 96's followed by a 98, denoted progress. By now it was apparent that this pupil was serious about wanting to learn to shoot. She attended strictly to her knitting, did as she was told to do, and "stuck her nails" into each shot fired, calling some right and some wrong. Then one night she was put on the firing line in a team match against Columbia University and, despite the nervousness naturally brought on by the knowledge that she was in an intercollegiate competition, turned in a 99 with iron sights, just missing a possible by an eyelash. So far, so good; we will now turn to the subject of this narrative.

In order to vary the program, it was decided to hold a turkey shoot during the week pre-

ceding Thanksgiving. The conditions were that the winner was to be he or she who came nearest to centering with their bullet the point of intersection of two fine lines crossing each other at right angles. The targets were prepared by cutting hair-line crosses with the point of a thin blade on small boards. To permit of aim being taken, competitors were permitted to tack a regular 50-foot target



over the cross, each endeavoring to center the X-ring directly over the point of intersection. Each competitor was allowed to fire as many shots as desired, using iron sights, the entry fee being ten cents per shot.

The shoot created quite a bit of interest and a good deal of shooting was done throughout the week. While most of those competing were old members, there was a sprinkling of novices on the firing line. Such a match is rather stiff competition for those just learning to shoot. It demands hard holding and a perfect let off, and be it said here that all of the young women and men competing did very creditably indeed.

Came the night before Thanksgiving with quite a bit of turkey shooting. Some good work had been done by members of both sexes; however, as closing time neared, it was

found that John Wright had come nearest to centering his bullet, the magnifying glass showing it to be very close to center. It sure looked like turkey for John.

At this stage the aforementioned young lady, Lucy Whitney by name, went to the firing line to try her hand. She purchased three targets and borrowed my rifle, not yet possessing one of her own. After she had fired a few warming-up shots, target No. 1 was put up for her. By now the range was deserted, everybody being gathered around a table at the rear where last measurements of targets were being made. After a time she fired her first match shot. It was a very thin X at eight o'clock. Then target No. 2 was put up. The result of this shot was a fat X at eight o'clock, a good shot, but not crossing the point of intersection. Then I put up target No. 3, after which I went back to the table to see what was going on. I spent several minutes there, then wandered back to see what my pupil was doing. She was aiming when I returned, and after what seemed an interminable time, the Winchester spat a yard of fire down the range. The bullet knocked the target down; as it clattered to the concrete I yelled, "Whoop-pe! there goes the turkey, I saw it fall!"

I ambled down to the backstop and retrieved the target, glancing at it as I picked it up. Then I looked closer and let out a yell. Holy cats! The X-ring had disappeared. In its place in the center of the 10-ring, was a clean round hole. "Yee-ow!" I yelled, "here's the winner, dead center, too!" The crowd around the table scattered, lights were turned on and a hubbub ensued. Measurements and the magnifying glass showed the bullet to be practically centered on the cross. Congratulations were showered upon the winner who, with but little over a month's experience, had come through at the last moment to make practically a perfect shot and win. She hardly knew whether to laugh or to cry, and in her excitement became so nervous she shook from head to foot. It was a dramatic finish such as rarely happens, the kind one reads about in the story books, or sees portrayed on the movie screen. Hot dawg! the thrill of it.

The story of this narrative is neither to extol the ability of the young shooter in question, not to prophesy, to do that in view of the circumstances would be foolish. However, it is intended as a means by which new shooters of either sex may be impressed with the fact that if they possess ability, and will concentrate on their work, they have a chance, even though their opponents be of greater experience and are looked upon as sure thing bets. Whenever a new shooter wins a match, there are always a few who ascribe it to luck. It is true that sometimes luck does interpose and tend to decide a shooting match, but I am of the belief that the (Continued on page 12)



The American Rifleman

EDITORS

BRIG. GEN. FRED H. PHILLIPS, JR.

KENDRICK SCOFIELD — T. G. SAMWORTH

C. B. LISTER

Adv. Mgr. J. R. MATTERN — Art Ed. C. J. SMITH

Published semi-monthly on the first and fifteenth days at

1108 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C.,

By The National Rifle Association



LEWIS-CLARK EXPD. '06

c65g

With the acquisition of that vast territory known to history as the "Louisiana Purchase," came the gigantic task of its exploration. The winter of 1804-5 found Lewis and Clarke encamped on the Missouri River among the Mandan Indians, at a point near what is now Bismarck, North Dakota. The "great exploration" was under way. A year and a half later, having traversed this vast area, reaching the Pacific via the Columbia River in Oregon these pioneers returned down the valley of the Missouri in 1806, having accomplished an expedition never surpassed.

WHEN any large rifle club or league stages its annual championship matches, it is more than likely that some one shooter among a relatively small coterie of hard-boiled shots will become the champion. As the logical championship material constitutes but a small percentage of the club membership, the championship match usually holds little interest except from the spectator's point of view for the "also rans"

Popularizing

Championships

of the organization—shooters who are passably skillful shots capable of making creditable scores but not sufficiently good to be considered serious contenders for championship honors. This situation usually results in the championship being restricted to fast company, since the average shot feels that he has no chance, and that if he enters his fee is merely a donation to swell the winner's pot. All of which does not make for a healthy club atmosphere.

It is therefore refreshing to encounter a program such as that offered for the 1925 Metropolitan Matches. This program is to be recommended as constituting a basis upon which any organization may start to build a prize list calculated to attract to the big annual championship event every shooter in the club by supplying prizes for all degrees of skill.

It is not difficult to select a course of fire which will be attractive and the real headwork comes in giving each shooter an opportunity for a prize, some of which are governed by chance alone, thus eliminating, to the encouragement of the rank amateur, the vagaries of points and the intricacies of ranking scores.

Looking over the program for the Metropolitan Championship, the shooter will at once realize that a very successful effort was made to preserve a fair balance among all classes of shooters, the same system being followed in both the preliminary and the championship matches.

The usual gold, silver, and bronze medals are awarded to the three high places and one-third or more of the entry money is divided as cash prizes among the competitors. This of course takes care of the "fast company" entrants who will fight out the championship among themselves. But right there the program ceases to be the usual thing.

Five special prizes are announced: A silver medal and \$5 for

the best twenty targets shot by a competitor never having won a place in an open match; 1,000 rounds of .22 caliber ammunition to the competitor registering the first possible on each day of the shoot; \$5 to the first possible each day on the ring target; \$10 for the group of smallest diameter counting 100; and \$10 for the best thirty targets.

The distribution of the merchandise prizes also has much to recommend it. Instead of arbitrarily assigning any specific prize to the winner, the champion will have first choice of the prizes offered and so on through the first five places. This again takes care of the top-notchers and assures to every man a prize which he can use. Sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth choices, however are arbitrarily assigned to tenth, fifteenth, twentieth, twenty-fifth, and thirtieth places, and the winners of these will be determined entirely by chance.

Already this prize award plan has received much favorable comment, and will doubtless go a long way toward attracting a record entry for the 1925 Metropolitan Championship Matches.

* * * * *

RESULTS of the 1924 Pan-American Matches demonstrate clearly that among the nations belonging to this shooting union may be found foemen entirely worthy of our steel. In fact, many of the men who participated in the Peruvian contests freely admit that the competition was not only more keen than had been expected but that the United States cannot rest upon the laurels won this year, if we expect to repeat our victories in Havana next fall.

All of this is of paramount importance and interest to American riflemen. None of our shooters can feel that in entering the Pan-Americans they are attempting to take candy from kids, for the Pan-American shots, especially the

Worthy Foemen

Cubans and Argentinos have shown themselves to be very husky youngsters well able to look after their own *dulces*. On the other hand, it affords a greater incentive for the development of international team material, and, after a few modifications which undoubtedly will come, the Pan-American course and conditions will be if anything even closer to American ideals of what free rifle shooting should be than the system now in vogue in Europe.

Entered as second-class matter, April 1, 1908, at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., under Act of Congress March 3, 1879. Obtainable by subscription, \$3.00 per year. \$2.00 to individuals or members of clubs affiliated with the N. R. A. Canadian subscription, \$3.50. Foreign, \$4.25. The articles published in THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN are not copyrighted and may be reprinted without further authorization.

There are in the shooting game here today two classes of free riflemen. Into which of these categories a shooter falls largely depends upon his individual idea of what a free rifle should be. The one favors the Swiss type of armament and system of matches; the other, while keen for offhand shooting on ring targets, does not look with favor on too much special heavy equipment and unlimited accessories. Heretofore, many in this second category have felt that they had no incentive and but little opportunity to play their game, more liberal than straight military shooting but not so artificial as the Swiss system.

The participation of the United States teams in both the International and the Pan-American Matches will provide ample opportunities for all of our free riflemen and it will not be long before the Pan-American championship will be as great an achievement as winning the International or the Olympic.

Straining the Six-Gun

(Concluded from page 6)

the owner to earnestly request that I cease fire after the first shot. At such times the question invariably arises, "Would the bullet puncture a cow's hide at that distance?" I can answer it definitely, although wood, not cowhide, was the punctured medium.

The experiment was made not long ago on a lonely two-mile stretch of sandbar skirting the Red River, in the wilds of Arkansas. With a Colt .38-40 N. S., I had just persuaded a Canada goose to be mine, and was hopefully waiting for others to arrive. In the interim, a group of five cottonwoods was noted with their bases close together, their trunks spreading slightly fan-wise, with only the level sands stretching before, and a variety of smaller trees behind. I determined to test the .38-40's penetration in those five trees at 1,000 yards.

I accordingly paced off 1,050 "yards" to a knoll from which the trees were visible, and opened fire. Due to intervening brush, I was forced to shoot offhand; and as the sky was cloudless, marks on the side of a tree had to answer for aiming points. Worst of all, only about one shot in a dozen struck sand or silt dry enough to show where they were dropping. As usual, I had to hold considerable to the right to allow for drift resulting from the left-hand twist of the rifling. Nearly a box of cartridges was expended in this uncertain manner, aim finally being taken at a point about three times the height of those tall trees.

Only two hits were scored on the cottonwoods. The base of one of the bullets was visible at little beneath the surface, but the other was out of sight. The shallower one was found not only headed downward at an angle of about 40 degrees, but also tipped a little to one side. Whether this lateral tipping was due to wobbling of the bullet in the latter part of its flight, or to deflection upon striking the rough bark, I cannot say, but I believe it was responsible for the lesser penetration compared to the other hit. It sank to 15-16 in., the bark being 9-16 of this. The soft point had flattened slightly.

The other bullet also cut its path straight downward at about a 40-degree angle, but there was no tipping sideways. Its soft point upset to full .40 caliber. Penetration of this bullet was 15-16 inches, including $\frac{5}{8}$ inch of bark. Both bullets were metal patched soft points fired from U. M. C. smokeless cartridges, and a $7\frac{1}{2}$ inch barrel. They are shown in Figure 5. Full metal patched bullets would have done slightly better.

I found where one bullet had grazed a small hickory tree, and the groove which it cut in the bark was directed downward at about a 35 to 40 degree angle. Another bullet exactly centered a sycamore twig $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, and instead of brushing it aside drove cleanly through, making a nice round hole where it entered but splintered the wood in back.

I paced the distance once more, stopping several times to measure my stride in the firm sand with a tape measure, and making liberal allowances for the few ridges and gullies encountered. The result of this recount was 1,022 paces.

But, in recent years, the suspicion has been gradually creeping into my mind that the truly practical range of the six-gun expires before the 1,000 yard mark is reached.

More and 'Better Bull's-eyes

(Concluded from page 2)

the terrain so long as the wind remains steady any increase in the wind will be shown by a gain in the rate of flow of the mirage, and the only correction insighting required is that to counteract the increase in wind. On the other hand, if the wind should stop blowing any length of time, what is known as a "boil" occurs. This is caused by the mirage, which is superheated air, rising when no longer impelled by the wind. It is still, however, moving at a decreased rate in the general direction of the wind, and as one is now looking through it is at an angle, the bull's-eye appears higher than it really is. As the head-on wind has lessened or ceased entirely, it will be readily seen that less elevation will be required from the effect of both wind and mirage. This would seem to call for a 6 o'clock hold, but as the wind has lessened, allowance must be made for this so the hold should be low and away from the wind or at 7 or 8 o'clock, the distance from center being determined by the force of the wind and the density of mirage.

With the wind from any point between 10 o'clock and 2 o'clock, the effect of mirage, is to make the object seen appear higher than it really is, and if from a point between 4 o'clock and 8 o'clock the reverse is the case.

While the above is in part more or less theory, confirmed by possibly insufficient investigation and observation, it is written with the intent to be of service to rifle shooters in general, and as it is realized that not all will be found in complete agreement, constructive criticism is invited, which if made public through the medium of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, will no doubt be found entertaining and instructive. We are open to conviction and will try anything once.

Keeping the Club Alive

(Concluded from page 4)

most of the members have equipped themselves for this class of shooting. The high power is seldom used except at the deer and bear targets. In laying out the range we kept all firing points on a straight line so it is possible to have a squad at the shotgun targets, also to have contestants firing at 50, 100 and 200 slow fire targets, the running deer or rising bear and the revolver targets. However, all targets are not opened at the same time unless the attendance warrants the expense for markers, but we have had several occasions when all targets were in use at one time.

To keep up the interest and enthusiasm of the members and such others as were slightly interested in the shooting game the club was given all the publicity possible. Every week our local paper carried a short news item in which were included scores shot the previous Saturday and a short sketch of the program for the coming Saturday. In the case of any special event we carry a *paid advertisement* in the same paper. One time we had the good fortune to have a firearms factory representative on the range who gave a demonstration of fancy shooting. This event being well advertised brought out quite a crowd and netted the club several new members. I believe the ammunition companies will be glad to have their traveling demonstrators or representatives call on your club and give an exhibition if you request it.

In all our efforts to continue the sport of rifle shooting we have never made any appeals to outside parties for assistance in financing any part of the club's activities. By business-like management the sport was made self-supporting, a condition that should exist with every live club.

In conclusion would state that while the question of financing a rifle club is a mighty important point, still this will be no great handicap providing sufficient interest is maintained to get the shooters on the firing line. However, before plunging too deeply, arrange a careful plan of action and stick to it. Remember that no other club member demands so much for dues paid as the rifle crank, so it is well to give him all the service and convenience that the club can honestly afford, in order that he will be found on the range often and possibly bring a friend or two with him. In the conduct of all shooting give all contestants a square deal and play no favorites, thus avoiding any criticism and the possible loss of a good member.

Last but not least renew your affiliation with the N. R. A. and at least be carried on their records as a live wire club.

The Tale of a Turkey

(Concluded from page 10)

winner must "see 'em good, hold 'em tight, and pull 'em right," otherwise there won't be any shooting out of the X-ring with the last shot fired, or placing the ball in such position that luck (?) can kick it for a goal.

Log of the Pan-American

(Continued from page 9)

I cruised down into the butts for the first stage as I wanted to see how the boys ran the receiving end of the deal. It was likely just as well that I did, except that I was a little late at that.

The Peruvians, not quite understanding our spotter or *mosca* system, had evolved one of their own, the same being to paste up each hole immediately it was made, then to poke the shingle nail holding the spotter, in or about this paster. As the paster was soft and wet and would not hold, they evolved the scheme of poking it into the unpunctured paper nearby the hole.

The first one I measured was just five inches from the center of the spotter to the hole it was presumed to indicate. This is not so much on a large bull's-eye semi-B target such as the Peruvian, but it was a considerable error on the many-ring Pan-American.

So I hastily got together with my friend Belvan and set forth my objections to his system, explaining that the *mosca* was not for mere decorative purposes but supposed to show exactly the location of the bullet hole. Also I suggested the .30 caliber plug, or a bent wire instead of the shingle nail sticking out at right angles to the spotter.

There is one nice thing about the Peruvians, they are willing to believe that the American knows whereof he speaks and they catch on quickly. Before noon El Capitan was doping out new plugs and new spotters, and in the mean time we had persuaded the Peruvian army to put the spotter in or near the bullet hole and to leave off pasting it until the next shot.

Firing under fine conditions, with a light breeze and good light, the U. S. team finished the 400 meter stage ahead of its competitors, with two shots out of the bull in the 90 fired, and 448 ex 450 points. Cuba dropped five out, with 445 points, Argentina dropped a flock of points, Old Timer Daneri getting only 67, and the team 429 ex 450. Peru dropped 13 points, with 437. Monahan and Bud Fisher were the miscreants to drop our two points.

At 500 meters 74 ex 75 was the stylish score, being worn by Rehm, Vermette, Monahan and Coulter, Lloyd sliding out twice for a 73, Fisher going straight, total 444. Cuba came through with 442, and the Norte Americanos commenced to look over at their brothers of the fuss of '98 and wonder whereine they learned to shoot. This left us with a margin over Cuba of 5 points—out of a possible 900, not so much either for comfort or for such a hard boiled outfit as ours was supposed to be.

By this time it was much after one o'clock, and even our own fuerte breakfast was getting pretty absent, let alone the one roll and cup of coffee diet of the Latins. However the powers that be correctly decided to let the matter wind up without any stop for lunch, let those starve to death who might.

Vermette hooked a neat 75, which gave him 224 ex 225 and as events turned out, high man for all the teams and the special medals hung up by the Argentinos for high man.

Rehm got 74, Coulter 73, Lloyd 73, Fisher 72, and Monahan 72. Monahan's first shot was a four biting the edge of the bull at 3 o'clock. He thought it was a poor pull, shifted but little for it, and planted another within a couple of inches of the first, also out at 3 o'clock.

With this poor take-off he wound up with 72. The end of the spasm found the U. S. team with 439 for the stage, and 1,331 for a total.

Cuba, firing much slower than the U. S. was doing better wind doping than our own team, what shots were going out, being for elevation. The Pearl of the Antilles team wound up the range with 440, one point ahead of the U. S. at the longest and most difficult distance, and just four points behind the team for the total.

The two teams were beautifully balanced, the U. S. high score being 224, low 220, the high

Cuban score 223, low 220. Diaz of the Cubans, firing for record according to the rules which permitted this at 600 if the last five shots were in, ran out 34 bulls.

Peru went out with 1,289, 42 points below the U. S., and Argentina scored 1,277, 54 points to the bad.

The Spanish scribe covering the shoot remarked in *La Chronica*:

"Los dos países que ocupan los dos primeros puestos en el concurso usan un buen armamento, una buena munición y que se impondrá la eficiencia que tienen."

From all of which you will gather that the alibi is not unknown in South America. Inasmuch as the Peruvians were using the best of American barrels and the best of American match ammunition for said barrels, I feel rather certain that if they had held their Mausers tightly enough, the inferior ammunition would have shot into the well known black spot all right.

The same scribe goes on to say that while the statement might appear paradoxical, it was a fact that Cuba, losing by four points, really won in view of the fact that this was her first international competition.

The Peruvians were strong for the Cubans, in fact there was a friendly gang spirit against the riflemen of America de Norte, among all the Latins. Early in the shoot a Peruvian scribe presented each member of the Cuban team with a copy of a most florid poem all fussed up with the Peruvian colors, in which he pointed out that the Cubans were their blood brothers. It seems that many Peruvians fought with the Cubans in the years prior to 1898.

As I remember it, it seems to me that the U. S. sent a couple of squads over to Cuba about that time to help Cuba win her independence, but I'm darned if anybody brought us any "poems."

The attitude of the Latins generally was that our winning was pretty much a foregone conclusion—but that they hoped to hell that we wouldn't. I tried to get a bet on the Pan-American team match out of my friend Juan Ponce but he 'lowed that he might as well give me the money.

The Cubans have tasted blood and are out for big game. They are planning to get a couple of free rifles and go to Europe next shoot. The Argentinos are also sending a commission to the United States to obtain free rifles of Springfield make and our ammunition.

Detailed scores, Peruvian Trophy Team Match. Six-man teams, fifteen shots per man per range, total forty-five ranges 400, 500 and 600 meters, all prone.

UNITED STATES	Sighters						Ttl
	400	500	600	400	500	600	
	Meters			Meters			
1. R. E. Vermette ..	55	555	454	75	74	75	224
2. G. A. Rehm ..	45	555	555	75	74	74	223
3. R. E. Coulter ..	45	555	545	75	74	73	223
4. C. A. Lloyd ..	45	554	544	75	73	73	221
5. Morris Fisher ..	55	555	555	74	76	73	221
6. S. D. Monahan ..	45	555	555	74	74	73	220
Totals				448	444	439	1331

CUBA							
1. Ambrosio Diaz	455	555	555	73	75	75	223
2. G. A. Cuervo	555	554	545	75	75	73	223
3. Manuel Villada	444	545	555	74	73	74	221
4. Miguel Navarro	555	545	454	74	73	74	221
5. Eugenio Andino	555	555	555	74	73	73	221
6. Antonio Guntin	445	55	455	74	73	73	220
Totals				445	442	440	1327

PERU							
1. Max Alfaro	444	454		75	73	73	221
2. L. A. Gilardi	555	545	554	72	73	71	216
3. P. C. Toledo	555	454	555	73	71	71	216
4. Jose Proleta	555	544	455	71	72	71	214
5. A. Santa Maria	555	455	455	73	71	70	214
6. Pedro Roca	445	454	55	73	69	68	208
Totals				437	436	432	1299

ARGENTINA							
1. Abelardo Rico	455	555	555	74	70	73	217
2. J. J. Guido	555	555	555	74	72	70	216
3. Juan Martino	444	445	544	73	74	67	214
4. Adolfo Arana	344	444	444	70	67	74	211
5. Antonio Daneri	555	445	554	67	74	69	210
6. Jorge del Maso	454	555	545	71	70	63	209
Totals				439	437	431	1277

Friday noon, the last day of the individuals, found Sid Hinds and Juan Martino tied with the apparently ultimate scores of 286, Martino having Sid beaten on Creedmore because of better scores standing.

Morgan had failed to raise his 283, Rico had totalled 285. The team was pulled off at noon and fired home to rest up and get its mind off rifle shooting, but Hinds insisted on staying with his Argentine friend who was more than willing to quit and call it a day any time Hinds would kindly roll his hoop.

So the two hard boiled gents planted themselves on adjoining targets in this Match No. 3 and proceeded to harry each others feelings—Sid trying to raise his score a point and break the tie, Martino satisfied where he stood, but trying also for that odd point lest Hinds manage to pick up one.

I pause to remark here and how that after you get about 275, adding points is heart-breaking work. A 275 total means that you have about reached your limit in all three positions, and anything you get is a combination of damn hard work and fortuitous circumstances.

There is no harder work on earth than shooting the Springfield offhand with about a seven-pound pull, on this tightwad international target with its four-inch center. A bad pull or even a little swing doesn't simply mean that you hook a four instead of a five. Not so, brother, it means that you hook a five instead of a ten, provided you nick the edge of the 24-inch bull, and if you don't nick it and get anything much worse they are likely to wave that red thing on you inasmuch as all the way from the ten to miss is merely 19 inches—at 330 yards. I speak from sad experience.

The heavy pull on the Springfield makes an absolutely clean let-go nearly impossible, and the pulls do not stay put. Few of our rifles maintained a clean let-off and I tried six cocking pieces in my own borrowed rifle without effecting any improvement.

Incidentally, practically all of the team abandoned the sling offhand, Morgan being the only one persisting in it. Evidently it aided him as he got high score offhand for our team in the Pan-American. The belt, with a couple of clips in the left pockets, worn high and the elbow tucked in, seemed to be the favorite prescription.

The Peruvians had an army belt made of leather with suspenders and huge pockets, the which the Cubans proceeded to borrow for their offhand position. When you got an elbow socked down in this leather harness, with the suspenders preventing it from sliding down under the pressure, you had about everything you could use outside of a rest for the front end of the gun.

Only one man went any farther, this being Toledo of the Peruvians, who had a broad soft leather belt with a regular pocket for his elbow, in no sense a cartridge belt. I don't see why the old timer didn't get him one of these telescopic camera tripods for the muzzle end of his long Mauser. These free rifle birds needn't think they have all the little refinements and improvements.

So the long afternoon drew to a close and the somewhat watery sun sneaked off behind the desert hills, and the light commenced to fail with the rapidity that marks it in the near-tropics. Still Hinds and Martino fought it out, neither able to raise or even tie any score they had on record.

They were cancelling tickets with a bland indifference to expense. Nothing less than a nine or ten was of the least use, and if a shot was less, the shooter grunted *anule*, cancel, and proceeded to sit down a bit and rest up before starting over. Martino was the champion *anule* artist and not infrequently annulled twenty consecutive tickets in his offhand efforts.

The light grew poorer, all hands had quit but the two pigheaded champs and still they had it out.

I should like to wind up this particular phase of the shoot properly and tell how Sid hooked a 46 at the last minute before final closing gun-

fire, but alas, the scores forbid it. The big boy was tiring, and his bad wallop of a couple of days before hadn't helped him.

The boom of the little Peruvian mountain gun broke into the stillness of the evening. The Pan-American individuals were over, and Martino was still high in the hard fought match by virtue of his better offhand total.

Then but not until then, did Hinds pack up his doll rags and heave a sigh and call it a day.

The Yankees had the first six places in Match No. 1, the Visitor's Cup, Fisher first with 282. They had the first three in Match No. 2, the Carton, or Master Rifleman.

They had a tie for first in Match No. 3, fourth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth.

In Match No. 4, prone, small bull, they held the first nine, which was not so bad in view of the fact that we had but eleven men counting the team officers. Fisher took 11th place and I didn't shoot, which accounts for the ten who did perform.

The 'Tinos didn't play this match, either because they felt their rifles stood no show or because they felt the prizes were not worth while, which is probably why they didn't work the Match No. 1 very hard.

Inasmuch as we had added the Peruvian Cup to this list of individuals, and high individual place in that match going to Vermette, we felt that up to Saturday morning and the start of the Pan-American, we had little complaint.

The Team Match opened Saturday morning a couple of hours late, with fine conditions prevailing. Prior to the match the international committee consisting of two men from each country, met and thrashed out the things the rules didn't cover, not to mention making some ground rules as it went along, which surprised us.

The first thing in which we were licked was that they ruled against two rifles being used in the match. It made little difference to us.

The next argument was as to whether the match had to start with the standing position. We wanted to start each man in the position that best suited him but we were again out-voted.

We drew the five targets on the extreme left flank, with a couple of targets gap between us and the Cubans, the Peruvians having the third bank, and the Argentinos the right flank.

Then, with the preliminaries out of the way I weighed in the triggers as royal high commissioner of weights and measures with first assistant Monahan keeping books on the boys as they came up.

The Argentine pulls were all heavy, well over the limit although it took four strong men to find Martino and bring him up with his rifle. I happen to know that some of the alleged 5½ pounds used during the individuals were about 2½ pounds, but won't hang this on Martino merely because he was hard to find.

About 9:30 our Five Horsemen—not four—Hinds, Rehm, Morgan, Fisher and Coulter, were turned loose, led up to their five targets, and told to do their stuff. On the extreme left flank of the entire bank of targets and the extreme left of the American team was the big boyish lieutenant of the Third Infantry who had fought so plucky a fight against the Argentinian champ, Martino. Quite a number of us were just a little curious to see what would happen when the American and the Argentine met in a match where no re-entry was permitted.

One of the first things that happened was a bad pull, called by the plucky Hinds, tired and out of shape from the battle of the day previous—and the sight of that red flag flaunting itself across the face of the target.

It was the only miss scored by the American team—and a miss scored by a man so plucky that he came back and finished even that score well, and then won both the kneeling and the individual championship.

Following Hinds through, first, he hung up a 313 with a miss, against 324 for Martino; a 351 kneeling, practically 88 average, against 335 for

Martino, and 370 against 350 for Martino, prone. Total 1,034, against 1,009, a margin of 25 points.

The first offhand score finished for each team looked like this: U. S. 75; Cuba 80; Peru 70, Argentina 77. Inasmuch as the first string offhand is invariably the one to show the buck, if any, it would appear that the buck hadn't bothered the first four men to finish their first string.

The end of the first string for the United States, ten shots per man offhand, totalled 391 points, which divided neatly by five, gave us 78 average. If you have tried this Pan-American stuff this will mean more to you than if you have not. Fine shooting, no buck in this.

Our second string total was 388 points, our third 407 points, better than 80 average and our fourth 374, strange to say, the men apparently tiring a bit. Total 1,560, distributed: Hinds 313, Fisher 313, Rehm 305, Coulter 302, and Navy Morgan 327, average 78 per man per string.

The Cubans were pounding along to our right scoring high enough to keep the Americans doubtful, and one of them promising to trim Morgan for high offhand if he kept on. One of the Cubans got in trouble with his trigger pull, the same going right through without a stop and scaring him out of several points. He had to change rifles and we allowed him five sighters to get the new one going.

Argentina hung up 318, Guido, 324, Martino, 324 for Rico—a nice pair of team scores—295 for the team captain, Colonel Arana, and 300 for Mazo, not the team score of the U. S. outfit, but one point ahead of us, 1,561. We had looked for much more than this and knew that the 'Tinos were out of the shoot from then on, judging by their past records.

Peru wasn't doing much, only one man making 300 or better, Roca, with 304. Their low score was 236, nearly 100 points under our high offhand total, and their team total was 1,401, 159 points below us.

The closing gun at noon found Navarro, the Cuban threatening Morgan's position for high offhand and a gold medal, with just three shots to fire. This was a lovely combination, no sighters after lunch, and the knowledge of this as an appetizer, for the poor Cuban.

Our feared rivals the great sportsmen from the Argentine had not proved so formidable as we thought in their pet position. Their long Mausers and great shots had managed to hang up just one point more than our team offhand, 40 shots per man, 200 shots total, 2,000 points possible.

So we took off the noon hour for the interview with a few sandwiches and a little fruit while our Latin friends climbed to the hurricane deck of the shooting house and crawled outside of the fearful South American breakfast.

Resumption of the firing an hour and a half later found the plucky but scared Navarro—his first experience in fast company—with three shots to go, and 22 points to make to beat Morgan. His first shot was an 8, his next a 7. Another 7 would turn the trick—but let that man say who has tried it, how easy it is not to make a 7 when you have to, when a championship in a position, and a gold medal, hangs on the shot. Time and again the plucky Cuban raised the Springfield and aimed a while, and then took it down and sat down to rest. The Old Buck demon was in the booth with him, and they were having it out. He didn't have to beat Morgan, he had to beat the Buck. All the time the minutes were speeding by, and he had still 80 shots to fire in the kneeling and prone positions for his team.

Finally, after nearly forty minutes, the Springfield cracked, and the target went down—to reappear shortly with that beautiful sight, a disc moving vertically across the face of the target—a nine, instead of the seven he needed.

We hated to see Morgan lose the position and the medal, but it went to a good sportsman, and a good fighter, Miguel Navarro, of Cuba, his first experience on a fast team, and his first in a

position enough to wreck the nerves of any man.

Over on our bank of targets the U. S. sharks were engaged in hammering out eights and nines and tens like five automatic score-making machines. You couldn't beat those fellows with anything short of a large catastrophe.

The lowest total kneeling was 333, an average of 83, the highest 351 for the great Hinds, an average of 88—88 kneeling, mind you. The big Third Infantryman had decided to quit fooling around with these foreigners.

Our boys quit with 1,719, an average of 86 per string. Cuba went out with 1,699, 20 points below us and 49 points behind for the two stages of the long gruelling 120 shot per man course. Argentina had 1,652, 67 points less than our total, and 66 points behind for the two stages. Peru scored 1,634, sliding hopelessly to the rear.

Once upon a time a team of our shots lost the Pan-American in the prone position so with disquieting history as a reminder, we didn't start throwing up our hats until the prone stage was pretty well along, although nobody felt the least doubt in the matter.

The lowest prone score for the U. S. was 366, the highest 370, of which there were just three. Pretty fair to middlin' performance, no? The total was 1844, an average of better than 92 per man—92 for twenty prone strings on a target with a four inch ten ring, an eight inch nine ring and a twelve inch eight ring.

As long as I had no more to do with these pleasing results than I did with the coronation of the King of Timbuctoo, I guess I can swell up and brag on our team a little if I want to. Team organization and talk is all right but the fellows who made these scores were just five in number and their names were Hinds, Rehm, Morgan, Fisher and Coulter. Nobody held their guns for them, nor was there enough wind to have altered the results much had they been entire orphans in a strange land.

As usual the U. S. finished first, Cuba next, and then the 'Tinos, with the Peruvians engaged in their hopeless wrangle until the last dog was hung.

In the summer of 1924 a lot of picked teams equipped with free rifles, the same being heavy barreled arms mit palm rests, set triggers, special butt plates, and naturally a little higher accuracy than the service rifle, engaged in a spirited controversy at Rheims, France, for the Argentine Cup and the International Championship.

The totals of the first five teams, same target as the Pan-American, same number of shots, same positions, were like this:

United States	5284
Switzerland	5184
France	5097
Argentina	5093
Denmark	5072

The U. S. Pan-American Rifle Team, firing service rifles with pulls from six to eight pounds, Lyman rear sights and service front, scored 5123. Our free rifle team beat the Pan-American score just 2.7 points per string of ten shots.

Switzerland beat our Pan-American score one point per string of ten shots.

Our team beat every other score of the fourteen teams that fired in the free rifle five man team match in France.

Our prone total beat the Swiss prone total thirty-one points.

Offhand the Swiss scored 1607, to the Pan-American 1560, averaging 80 points per man. The Pan-American team averaged 78 including a clean miss by a man many points off his real form.

Not so rotten, eh? against the picked offhand shots of the European continent, nine pound hard pulling military rifles with military front sights, used mostly without sling, which is noted for the Swiss benefit.

The Pan-American average through the course was 85.5 points per string.

The results are herewith:

THIRD PAN-AMERICAN TEAM MATCH

Teams, 5 men; range, 300 meters; target, International; positions, standing, kneeling, and prone. Course, 40 shots per man in each position, 120 shots total. Sights, up to 5, before each string of ten shots if desired. Time, one day. Conditions, good, gray light and chilly in morning, light growing better later, light wind.

United States				
	Stand.	Kneel.	Prone	Total
1. S. R. Hinds	313	351	370	1034
2. Morris Fisher	313	350	370	1015
3. A. M. Morgan	327	333	368	1028
4. G. A. Rehm	305	344	366	1015
5. R. O. Coulter	302	341	370	1013
Totals	1560	1719	1844	5123
Cuba				
	Stand.	Kneel.	Prone	Total
1. Miguel Navarro	330	323	366	1029
2. G. Santa Maria	297	349	360	1006
3. G. A. Cuervo	304	346	355	1005
4. Eugenio Andino	307	339	362	1000
5. Ambrosio Diaz	293	332	365	990
Totals	1531	1699	1868	5098
Argentina				
	Stand.	Kneel.	Prone	Total
1. Jose J. Guido	318	350	349	1017
2. Juan Martino	324	335	350	1009
3. Abelardo Rico	324	324	346	994
4. Adolfo Arana	295	327	340	962
5. Jorge wey Mazo	300	316	336	952
Totals	1561	1652	1721	4934
Peru				
	Stand.	Kneel.	Prone	Total
1. Max Alfaro	282	349	358	989
2. Pedro Roca	304	339	340	983
3. Willy Kirchoff	290	332	350	972
4. Jose Frolets	288	304	355	947
5. J. E. Zagarra	236	310	340	886
Totals	1401	1634	1643	4778

The scores by position. A gold medal awarded for high man in each position, and for high total, winner of high total proclaimed Pan-American Individual Champion.

Standing, won by Navarro, Cuba, 330 points; Morgan, U. S., 327; and Juan Martino, Argentina, 324.

Kneeling, won by S. R. Hinds, U. S., 351; Fisher, U. S., 350; Jose F. Guido, Argentina, 350.

Prone, won by S. R. Hinds, U. S., 370; Fisher, U. S., 370; Coulter, U. S., 370.

Total, championship, S. R. Hinds, U. S.

The American team score was 394 points higher than the team score of the American team going to Argentina and winning in 1912, 6½ points per string of ten shots.

It was 523 points higher than the total of the Argentine team winning at Perry in 1913, and 550 points higher than the team score of the American Pan-American team for that year.

The 1924 team used Lyman rear sights, against service rear for the 1912 and 1913 teams. Conditions were better in 1924, ammunition was better—but 550 points is a lot to charge to sights, conditions and ammunition.

With all due respect for all other American teams including that of 1924, I am inclined to think the eight shooting members of the 1924 U. S. Pan-American Team, the greatest and most formidable aggregation of military rifle shots ever gathered together, anywhere and any time.

Likewise, Cuba has a great team and a right to be proud of it. A team that can run the great American aggregation ragged and lose by four points out of 1350 in a prone match, and then come within 1¼ points of the Americans for each ten shot string in the Pan-American team match, is a great team. The Cubans had a right to go home feeling proud of themselves. If the Americans hadn't been able to put up five of the greatest shots in the world, the Argentine Cup might not have joined in this year of 1924, our other great trophies, the Palma, the Dewar, the International and the Olympic.

The 6.5 mm. Mannlicher Baby

By Chauncey Thomas

THERE are three ways of spelling it: Mannlicher if you're Dutch, Manliquer if you're also more Dutch, and Manlicker if you're in Dutch and have to shoot it. It weighs about six pounds, rather light for any healthy baby, has 17½-inch barrel, wood to the end, shotgun butt, pistol grip, cheek piece, double set triggers—good ones, too—total length 36½ inches. The one I fired had a Lyman receiver sight and Lyman front aperture sight. It was a real pre-war gun, no fooling nor advertising half-price. All told, a fine nice little rifle. What would it do?

With commercial cartridges, 160-grain, soft nose bullets—rated at about 2,300 to 2,400 ft. sec. (don't believe it) presumably from a 26- to 30-inch barrel, but perhaps about 2,000 ft. sec. from this gun—I got at 100 yards, prone with rest the usual good hunting groups of about 3 to 3½ inches; and proportional accuracy with 6 x 7 fired at 200 yards, about five-inch H. x three-inch V. for the six shots with 1 x 7 fired wild and showing oval hole in paper about eight inches from rest of group. It was not called off (not my fault), or wind, plainly a wild boy.

We loaded some with 140-grain bullets and 37 grains No. 18; and some with the same bullet and 38 grains No. 18. The 37-grain loads were the sensible limit, but as I used new cases I continued firing the 38-grain loads although about 1 x 3 showed smoke signs around the primers. But no shells broke, cracked, or stuck. These loads gave about five- to six-inch groups, 10 x 10 each at 100 yards; and both "heap wild" at 200 yards—about eighteen- to twenty-inch groups, hopeless even for hunting.

Just to prove that I was holding right, even with that short sighting base (17½-inch barrel) I then put 10 x 10 in about 2½-inch V x about 1½-inch H at 100 yards with the 140-grain bullet and 17-grain No. 80. This shot like a good .22 rifle, snappy very accurate little gun and load, about like the .32-20 H. V. apparently, but twice as accurate.

Summed up, the commercial 160-grain, soft loads in this little rifle are practical to at least 200 yards for hunting. They give lots of whack at that distance, about like the modern .30-30s with their new goat glands, not the ancient ones of which we never speak. I think the fast Peters .30-30 loads (said to be 170-grain and 2,200 ft.), or the Western 150-grain late .30-30 fast loading, 2,300-ft. in the .30-30 rifles—are, each of them, probably a better killer than this 6.5 mm. 160-grain load from this short rifle. But that is all a matter of guess work, of course,—every man to suit himself. The .30-30s showed a year ago from a Savage twenty-inch, six-pound carbine better accuracy than did the 6.50 Mannlicher recently shot with its apparently best loading, the 160-grain bullet.

We did not load the 129-grain Newton .256 bullet in it all as it was far too short to reach the 6.5 mm. lands even if inserted in the mouth of the shell one-sixteenth inch.

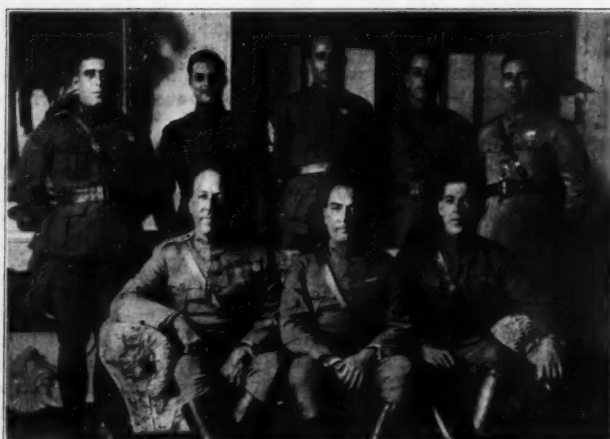
The barrel miked the same as the .256 Newton, and so did the bullets practically speaking. The .256 Newton is just our United States, way of saying 6.5 mm. The .256 Newton is one of the most accurate of guns and cartridges for its weight of gun and load. I figure that the reason that the .256 Newton shell, merely an '06 shell necked down to .256, holds enough powder to upset the bullet to fit the barrel correctly, hence is accurate with the 129-grain bullet. The 6.5 mm. shell, smaller than the .256 Newton shell, cannot quite accomplish this result within shooting pressures at the explosion, and cannot upset the 140-grain bullet to take grooves tightly, hence is not accurate with 129- or 140-grain bullets.

Both the Newton and the Mannlicher, by the way, are rifled on the so-called English system; the grooves in the barrel larger than the bullet, and all depends on upset of the bullet for accuracy. This system is really accurate if the bullet actually does upset properly, but if not, then wild ones. This upset principle of boring and rifling gives more speed by 100 to 200 foot seconds in some cases with the same pressures and less recoil, as compared to the American system of having the bullet fit tight to bottom of grooves. However, the lessened recoil and more speed of the English system is at the cost of the greater accuracy that the American system gives. Also the American system will shoot any weight bullet at any reasonable speed, having from fair to exceptional accuracy, where the English system has to have certain loads usually designed just for that one gun and caliber, for example the 160-grain bullet, commercial load in the 6.5 mm. gun. The Springfield is, of course, rifled on the tight-fit American system. Of course it might be done, but I have never yet seen the English upset principle of rifling equal the American system in accuracy with the same bullets, loading, and all other conditions the same. A scope tells the final tale. The English system may make two-inch 10 x 10 groups at 200 yards, but the American system *will*—and dead sure, too, if the gunner does his part.

But for hunting—where accuracy can well be slighted a small per cent to lighten the weight of the gun, increase its velocity and striking force, lower trajectory and all that—the English system is, no doubt, to be preferred over the slightly more accurate, slower, more recoil, less hitting power of the American system of rifling. One cannot have everything in one gun, you know. And this little, six-pound, yard-stick, 6.5 mm. Mannlicher is strictly a hunting arm, not even dreamed of for target work.

Yet how come with that very accurate sub-load? That certainly gave far less chamber pressure than the too-heavy, 38-grain, No. 18 load. Yet as No. 80 is a quicker powder than No. 18 even the light 17-grain charge of No. 80 might upset the 140-grain bullet better than would the slower but finally stronger No. 18 powder load? I don't know. All I know is what is set down here. The Great God Gun again, mabeso?

MORE WORLDS REMINGTON PALMA-O



THE RIFLE TEAM OF CUBA

"Remington ammunition in Springfield made a sweep of the Pan-American individual rifle competition. It didn't remain a grain of comfort for anyone else. It made every existing Pan-American rifle competition have been scored with muzzle loading rifles. It was one of America's greatest authorities on the subject."

Beginning in 1912 the American rifle team, under practically the same conditions, won the Pan-American shot recently at Lima, Peru, scored a hundred points under the 1924 score. The Remington ammunition have all improved. The American team in the Pan-American Team Match must compare favorably with free rifle scores.

PAN-AMERICAN RIFLE COM

MATCH NO. 1 (Visitor's Cup)

Unlimited re-entry, 300 meters, 30 shots, standing, kneeling, prone

Every place in this match won with Remington ammunition. Sergt. Morris Fisher, U. S., winner, 282; Coulter, U. S., 279; Crossman, U. S., 279. There were 17 places.

MATCH NO. 2 CARTON (Master Rifleman)

100 Shots prone, limited to 3 re-entry tickets of 100 shots

Previous world's record 888; previous Carton record 100, made in Argentina and the only one ever made to 1924. New world's record 933. The carton record goes to Rehm. 38 shooters, each made one hundred cartons (this means all shots in the 7 ring or better).

Remington used by first twelve winners and seventeen

out of first twenty; remaining three being Remington in Mausers or Springfields shot by Peruvians. George Rehm, U. S., winner, 933 (world's record); Vermette, U. S., 932; Monahan, U. S., 919.

MATCH NO. 3 (Conditions Same as No. 1)

Re-entry, three positions, five shot tickets, best two tickets in each position to count

Remington tied for first and the winner, Martino, shot Remington and Springfield for prone scores. Most of the places in this match went to Remington and Springfields. Juan Martino, Argentina, winner, 286; Hinds, U. S., 286; Rico, Argentina, 285.

MATCH NO. 4

Limited re-entry; 300 meters; 2 best strings 10 shots; prone; reduced aiming bull; inter-



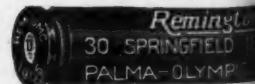
THE RIFLE TEAM OF PERU

Remington ammunition, therefore, has established its reputation with national champions in all competitions where thoroughness is required.



REMINGTON

THE ACCURAC



DS RECORDS for -OLYMPIC CARTRIDGES

in Springfield and Mauser made so clean individual and team matches that there were many other ammunition company. American match record look as if it had been made by rifles." - *Crossman*. Thus speaks the truth on shooting subjects.

American Rifle Team at Buenos Aires conditions as the American Rifle Team scored a total of 4722 or about four times the average of the American Team. The men, the arms, and the match shot was 1025 per man which is a record. No telescope sights used.



THE RIFLE TEAM OF THE UNITED STATES

COMPETITIONS, LIMA, PERU, 1924

national target; limited to ten strings
First nine places won with Remington and Springfields.
Lt. George Rehm, U. S., winner, 194; Monohan, U. S., 193; Lloyd, U. S., 188.

PAN-AMERICAN TEAM MATCH

Teams of five; 300 meters; standing, kneeling
prone; 40 shots at each distance

Remington and Springfields took first two places, all three positions and high individual. United States winner, 5123 (world's record); Cuba, 5038; Argentina, 4934; Peru, 4778.

TROPHY OF PERU

Teams of six at 400, 500 and 600 meters
Military target adjusted for each distance.
Position, prone. Fifteen shots at each range.

Remington took first two team places and high individual, Vermette winning special Argentine Cup with one point down in 45 shots at 400, 500 and 600 meters. Diaz, Cuba, ran out longest string of bull's-eyes at 600 using Springfield and Remington. U. S. winner, 1331. Cuba, 1327; Peru, 1295; Argentina, 1278.

POSITION CHAMPIONS

High individual score made in each position
Pan-American Team Match determines championship for each position. Standing, Miguel Navarro, Cuba, 330; kneeling, Lt. Sydney Hinds, U. S., 351; prone, Lieut. Sidney Hinds, U. S., 370.

INDIVIDUAL CHAMPION

Highest total score for all positions in Pan-American Team Match, Lt. Sydney Hinds, U. S., 370.



THE RIFLE TEAM OF ARGENTINA

lished for itself the reputation as being the choice of international shooting. The highest degree of accuracy is absolutely necessary.

TON PALMA
AC AMMUNITION



THE NRA NEWS

Conducted by ————— C.B. Lister

An Old-Time Dance and Party of the Waltham, Massachusetts American Legion

Sid Helmet, he's our constable and wore a set of red whiskers, carried a club and behaved scandalous. Well Sid he opened the hall at 6.30 p. m. Si Perkins followed him in and then came a string of the town's cut-ups. All the boys went to work getting the cider set out in plain sight with plenty of mugs handy for those who like to imbibe. The undertaker, Nute Burenem he sot the coffee urn a-going and sorted out the big doughnuts from the small ones, and the rest of us folks rigged up the hall to make it look like home. We had all kinds of ribbons and streamers and cornstalks strung out and propped up and it did look great.

At eight o'clock the folks started coming and when the first one got inside the door the orchestra started a tune. In a few minutes there was four or five couple dancing these new fangled dances so we just sat and let 'em have a good time to start with. Then we all had a dash of cider and started the old square dance. Well, sir, everything went fine until my wife who wasn't making out very well as Ma Perkins, got her skirt caught in her shoe and durned if she don't go a-sprawling all over the floor. Sid Helmet the constable went to the rescue and of course we let the law take its course. Sid left his partner to rescue Ma Perkins and Si Perkins took a-holt of Sid's partner to finish the dance but Sid got mad and gosh hanged if he didn't bust up that there dance good and proper.

When we were cooled off a little the town cut-ups hollered for a new fangled dance and the orchestra hit up a fox trot. There was a lot of city folks there and they joined in and how they did swing our boys around that floor. There was one young slicker there and she sure was a hum dinger for looks. She just rode along on the air and she smelled so sweet that Bub Flooroil just went off his head. Well, sir, them fiddlers did sweat but they sure did drag out some music.

Then we all had another dash of cider, some of the boys smoked cigarettes and everybody got started on a Virginia reel. Let me tell you that dance is a hummer for fun. Zeke Haskins was hoarse next day from calling off that dance. Nobody fell down but Tod Hunter caught his boot heel in Abbie Tinker's go-to-meeting skirt and tore about four yards of gingham from the hind end of it. Abbie allowed she'd hang on just the same and pinned up the loose end to her waist like a good sport.

After the Virginia reel Si Perkins auctioned off the supper baskets and the town can say they are proud of the boys for the way they bid on home

products. Cal Hubbard stood up and hollered that he'd be gosh danged if anybody could get his old lady's basket and to show everybody that he meant it he bid up as high as two dollars before he got it. Doc Smiles bid one dollar and thirty cents on the Widow Rice's basket and then they went over in the corner to eat it. Bub Flooroil bid one dollar and fifty-two cents on the basket that the city gal brought and it sure was a beaut. The top was filled with a couple pounds of kisses, there was a little bell hanging on the side with a pink ribbon and Bub said he never saw so many sweets inside a basket in all his life. Ma Perkins' basket brought one dollar but Si said she would have got more if he didn't have to do the auctioning. The lowest bid on a basket was sixty cents but that don't say that there were any skinny looking baskets.

Everybody that had baskets took off by themselves to eat and the fellows who won the baskets grinned and laughed because whoever put up the baskets had to eat with them. Si Perkins allowed no man was a-going to swipe his old lady and he sneaked in every five minutes to have a look at the city fellow who was eating Ma Perkins' cooking.

Free coffee, doughnuts and cake; also cider was dispensed to those who had no grub and we had music while we ate.

When we all had our belly full we had some more dancing and seeing so many young folks present we decided to give the prizes for the best dancers doing the new fangled dances. Gosh! Bub Flooroil, he just walked away with the first dance which was a waltz, and no wonder. He had that city gal for a partner and Zeke just didn't have the heart to give that prize to anyone else. And to prove that Bub was a regular sport he just turned around and handed that two dollar and a half gold piece to that city gal. Everybody hollered and cheered when he did it and Bub he blushed something terrible.

Sid Helmet's wife came in just in time to see Sid going on the floor with another city gal but she grabbed Sid by the coat tail and pulled him off. She allowed she could dance the new fangled dance just as good as any city flapper and when the fox trot started she just slid around that hall with Sid like fury. There was a tie between Sid and his wife and the Italian blacksmith and his gal. They danced again but the blacksmith stepped on his gal's toes once or twice and the second time he did Zeke got up and hollered for them to stop. Zeke chased them off the floor and pinned the prize ribbon on Sid's coat. Sid went

to put the gold piece in his pocket but his wife made him fork it over much to the chagrin of Sid.

Then all the town cut-ups were marched out in a line and everybody looked them over. One by one they were cheered until it boiled down to Casper Carew. Bub Flooroil was put out because he had won a prize already and Sid Helmet was barred too. Casper took the prize and beat it for home just as soon as he got his money.

From then on everybody danced, drank cider, and at twelve o'clock the hall was emptied of human folk. There wasn't a tear on the face of anyone but many handkerchiefs were wet with the tears of joy and laughter. We had a good time.

Receipts
174 Admission Tickets at 25c each \$43.50
Auction of seven supper baskets 8.02
Cash taken in at door for admission 1.25

Total Receipts \$52.77

Disbursements
Three-piece orchestra \$15.00
Cider distributed free 3.75
Coffee, doughnuts, sugar, milk 1.95
Prizes for best dancing couple (two) 5.00
Prize for best Rube costume (one) 2.50

Total Disbursements \$28.20

Net profit from the party \$24.57
Due to a misunderstanding, many did not bring baskets, but those who did brought good ones. Profits would have been five times as much had even one half the women brought baskets.

Considering the fact that all the stores open on the evening that we ran the time, I think we did well. There was also a Whist Party going on in the building next to us on the same evening but we had sixty or more people at our time and all got into the fun. There were no wall flowers.

I myself sold thirty-seven tickets within four days, and another member got rid of forty-two in three days. At this particular time of the year we consider this very good. After the holidays the above figures should double easily because there is a long stretch to the Spring.

* * *

LEGION OF HONOR DECORATION FOR FENCH RIFLEMAN

Mr. Leon Johnson, for many years one of the leading exponents of the shooting game in France, and probably the best all-around shot in the Republic, has been elected as a Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor, one of the highest honors that can be conferred on a citizen of France. Mr. Johnson is well known to the members of all the American international rifle teams who have fired in competitions in Europe. He has shown keen interest in American shooting methods and has written a book on the shooting game in which he has freely quoted from various members of the American Olympic and International Squads. As a matter of fact, his penchant for adopting American methods is so well known to his countrymen that they have dubbed him "The American Rifleman."

Riflemen in this country who have devoted their lives to the promotion of the sport, and have received in recompense a reputation as "nuts" will be greatly interested to learn of this signal honor which has been awarded a rifleman in a nation which had laid no claim to the sharp-shooting ability of which the American public is so ready to admit itself capable of.

SAFE HANDLING OF GUNS DEMONSTRATED TO LADS AT CHRISTMAS

Realizing that many boys and young men of Columbia, South Carolina, would receive their first rifle or shotgun for a Christmas present and that many of these young men had had no practical instruction in the safe use of firearms, Capt. William G. Purdy and William M. Perry president of the Columbia Rifle and Revolver Club offered their services free of charge at the club range Christmas Day from 9 o'clock to 11 o'clock.

The Columbia *Sunday Record* on December 21st gave considerable space to this idea including the following comment on the part of Mr. Perry:

"It is the duty of parents and guardians to see that these youngsters are furnished safe firearms if they are to use any at all. Never under any circumstances let them use a borrowed gun until it has been examined and pronounced safe by a competent person."

"Had the gun that killed young Willard Clark on Thanksgiving Day been examined by a competent person he would not have been allowed to use it and would be alive today."

"It is with the idea of preventing accidents of this kind that this offer of services is made."

The action of Mr. Perry and Captain Purdy was particularly appropriate because of the fact that just a few days previously the young man, Willard Clark, mentioned in the newspaper article, had been killed through ignorance concerning the shortcomings of the gun which he had taken into the field.

This is one of the most progressive steps which has ever been brought to our attention for the winning of public support and good will to local rifle club activities. Such a plan might profitably be adopted as a part of the yearly program of every club. Setting aside a few hours every Saturday afternoon or one evening a week for the instruction not only of young men but of older men of the community in the proper handling of the guns which they, in all probability, have lying around the house. The effect of such a campaign on club membership is also something worth considering.

* * *

SOUTH AMERICAN ATMOSPHERE AGREES WITH MONAHAN

Mr. S. D. Monahan, of the Hamilton Club, Chicago, just returned from participation in the Pan-American events at Lima, Peru as a member of the United States Squad, celebrated his return to his home range by hanging up a score which establishes a new record, considering the type of equipment which he used. In shoulder-to-shoulder competition on Saturday, December 27th, Monahan ran five consecutive ten-shot strings in the standing position, scoring 99, 100, 97, 97, 97, a total of 490 x 500 in the offhand position. He used a Winchester Model 52 restocked with Springfield stock and a Fecker ten-power scope. He used U. S. N. R. A. ammunition.

This shooting was done in the regular monthly re-entry competition of the Hamilton Club. His first string for the evening was a 96, which was then followed by the five scores mentioned. Higher scores have been made on the 75 foot gallery range for strings of fifty shots, but these scores were all made by riflemen of the old Schuetzen school, using special Schuetzen equipment.

CALIFORNIA RIFLE AND PISTOL ASSOCIATION ELECTS

At the annual meeting of the California Rifle and Pistol Association, held Saturday evening November 29, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President: H. P. Ronkendorf, Roberts Island R. C., Stockton; **First V-P.:** Allison Rowland, Oakland R. C., Oakland; **Second V-P.:** Lt. Col. D. P. Hardy, 250th Coast Artillery, Cal. N. G.; **Third V-P.:** Franck Laine, San Jose R. C., San Jose; **Executive Officer:** George E. Frahm, Olympic R. C., San Francisco; **Sec'y-Treas.:** Mrs. William H. Mallett, San Francisco.

The office of statistician being the choice of the executive, Mr. Frahm again appointed me to fill that office.

We had quite a lengthy meeting, convening at eight o'clock and not adjourning until 11.45. There were many talks by several of the members present. In addition to the election of officers a new program of shooting for the ensuing year was enacted. The Association has grown to such an extent that when our shooters get together in a contest, we are compelled to use the 600-yard range at the same time we are using the 200 and 300-yard range. I only wish that it may be your pleasure to come out to California sometime and then you may have the pleasure of seeing what kind of a shooting contest we can put on out here in the West.

Our regular qualification shoot is always held the third Sunday in November as my last report shows. The Association has been in existence now for three years and we are certainly proud of the way the many riflemen turn out.

Our next shoot will be held the third Sunday in January, and we anticipate having out a big crowd. At an early date I shall mail you a copy of our new shooting program for the year 1925.

Mrs. William H. Mallett.

* * *

WOULD YOU WANT ONE?

I noticed that most N. R. A. members do not wear their lapel buttons and I think most of them are like me—I always have mine on my shooting jacket or shirt and forget to take it off and put it on my dress coat. When I am out shooting everyone can see that I am a member of the N. R. A. but when I have my dress clothes on no one can know because I haven't the button which I think is mighty poor advertisement for the N. R. A.

Now I think I have a remedy for the above. If the N. R. A. would have the following made up with the emblem on them and sell them to members, it would be a great success:—Watch fobs, bronze and silver; watch charms 10 and 14 carat gold.

A man hardly ever forgets his watch, and where his watch goes so goes his fob or charm. I know every member is proud of the N. R. A. and would be more than willing to buy a fob or charm to show that he belongs to the greatest shooting outfit in the world.

I think that if you will publish my letter in *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN*, and ask the fellows what they think about it you will get letters saying "I want a fob," or "I want a charm."

Hoping that 1925 will be a great year for the shooting clan, I am
Emil Swatos.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP

The development of important shoulder-to-shoulder matches permitting members of different clubs to get together on a common firing line is one of the most important features of successful rifle promotion work. The Metropolitan Championships in New York City furnish one of the outstanding examples of the present development of this type of competition. The following program is printed in full, not only as a matter of information to the shooters within travel distance of New York, but also as a guide for the assistance of secretaries who wish to attempt similar events as a matter of stimulating interest in the game in their locality.

THE METROPOLITAN MATCHES

The Preliminary Match, February 7, 14, 21, 1925

The Championship Match, February 28, 1925

Place—The Armory of the 27th Division Train Q. M. Corps (same as the old 47th Regiment), located at Marcy Avenue and Lynch Street, Brooklyn. At Canal Street or the Municipal Building, take the B. R. T. Broadway Line to Lorimer Street Station, Brooklyn. Can transfer from Broadway Subway (New York) of the B. R. T. Lorimer Street is third station beyond the bridge. Walk back two blocks to Lynch Street and turn left two blocks on Lynch to Armory.

The Preliminary Match, February 7, 14, 21, 1925

Shooting from 3 to 10 P. M. Unlimited Re-entry. 100 yards, standard N. R. A. target. Best ten targets to count. Ties settled by next best targets. Entrance fee, \$2.50. Targets 25 cents each. Range fee 25 cents each night. Arm, any .22 caliber rimfire, any sights. Position, prone. Spotting by telescope. Prizes, gold, silver and bronze medals for first three places, and division of entry fees over expenses. In usual ratio. About one-third or more of competitors share in money. Aside from above, there are additional prizes, merchandise and cash. These have been donated and have been distributed so that the new man has as good a chance as the old-timer.

The Metropolitan Championship, Feb. 28, 1925

Shooting from 3 to 10 P. M. Course, fifty consecutive shots on standard N. R. A. target at 100 yards. Arm, any .22 caliber rimfire, any sights. Position, prone. Entry fee, \$3.00 for match. Prizes, gold, silver and bronze medals to first three places, and possession of Annual medal for one year to winner. Division of money to about one-third or more of competitors. Added money and merchandise as listed.

Previous winners: 1922, E. B. Rice, score 492; 1923, L. J. Corrae, score 494; 1924, J. W. Gillies, score 495.

Re-entry Match each night on the Pope Ring Target, money to be divided each night to the high-men. Twenty-five cents a target for five shots. Added money as listed. Added prizes, merchandise and cash.

PRIZES

The Preliminary Match

Gold, silver and bronze medals to first three places. Division of entry fees to one-third or more of competitors. Silver medal and \$5.00 for best 20 targets shot by man who has never won a place in an open match. One thousand .22 match ammunition to first possible shot each day. \$5.00 to first possible each day on ring target. \$10.00 for group of smallest diameter counting 100. \$10.00 for best 30 targets.

Place

1. First choice in addition to cash prizes.
2. Second choice in addition to cash prizes.
3. Third choice in addition to cash prizes.
4. Fourth choice in addition to cash prizes.
5. Fifth choice in addition to cash prizes.
10. Sixth choice in addition to cash prizes.
15. Seventh choice in addition to cash prizes.
20. Eighth choice in addition to cash prizes.
25. Ninth choice in addition to cash prizes.
30. Tenth choice in addition to cash prizes.

Gold, silver and bronze medals to first three places. Possession of Annual medal for one year to winner. Division of entry fees to one-third or more of competitors. \$5.00 for first possible on ring target. One thousand .22 match ammunition to first possible shot on standard target. \$3.00 for every possible shot in the match. \$10.00 for group of smallest diameter counting 100. \$5.00 to best score shot by man who has never won a place in an open match.

Merchandise as follows:

Place

4. First choice in addition to cash prizes.
5. Second choice in addition to cash prizes.
10. Third choice in addition to cash prizes.
15. Fourth choice in addition to cash prizes.
20. Fifth choice in addition to cash prizes.
25. Sixth choice in addition to cash prizes.
30. Seventh choice in addition to cash prizes.
35. Eighth choice in addition to cash prizes.

J. W. Gillies, Sec'y.



Cleaning and Care of Rifles

THE Director of Civilian Marksmanship receives many complaints from arsenals regarding the condition of rifles turned in by rifle clubs. The arsenals claim that the rifles are unserviceable due to bad cleaning or no cleaning at all, and ask that the clubs reimburse the arsenal for putting the rifles in serviceable condition.

If the barrels only are unserviceable it will cost the club about \$8.50 per barrel to replace them. It is quite evident that some clubs fail to clean rifles at all, and that many others do not clean properly, due perhaps to lack of knowledge of how to clean. If rifles are not kept clean they will get rusty and pitted, and will not shoot well, and when turned in will have to be paid for by the club.

For the benefit of new clubs and new riflemen I give the methods used by me in cleaning my own rifles during 35 years of shooting. There are other methods of cleaning rifles, but my idea has been to get a short method that would do the work in first-class shape in a minimum of time. The result has been satisfactory to me. My guns would always shoot well and the Ordnance Department never refused to accept my guns when I turned them in. In cleaning all rifles there are two kinds of fouling to be considered:

1. The fouling caused by the burning powder. This covers the rifling with a dark gray dirt.
2. Metallic fouling, found in all rifles firing high power ammunition with a bullet having a cupro-nickel jacket. This includes all .30 caliber ammunition now being sold to rifle clubs, and which is listed as manufactured prior to July 1, 1919.

Now, to give you my method of cleaning: As soon as I am through for the day I go to my quarters and clean my rifle. Make that a habit. If you put it off it will never get done. You have on your old shooting clothes and are dirty from firing, so clean the gun and then clean yourself. I take a brass or steel cleaning rod long enough to reach through the barrel from the breech. Then I have the regular flannel cleaning patches if I can get them. If I cannot get flannel patches, I use the next best thing available, but am careful to get patches that the rod will not penetrate and get stuck in the bore.

To clean out the powder fouling I use "Hoppe's Solvent No. 9" when I can get it. I run a couple of rags wet with the solvent through the rifle. This removes all the powder fouling. Then I follow this by a couple of dry rags. Then I wipe out the chamber and all the working parts, including the bolt, with a rag wet with solvent. If I am going to leave the rifle only over night and intend to fire it the next morning I run a

clean rag wet with "Hoppe's" or an oiled rag through the barrel and let it stand over night. If I am going to let the rifle stand more than one night, I run a rag oiled with "3 in 1," or sperm oil, or vaseline, through the barrel, rub it over all the working parts and over all the woodwork, and set the rifle aside until I want to use it again.

When I wish to fire again I run a clean rag through the rifle to remove all the oil and all dirt which will come to the surface. If "Hoppe's" has been left in the barrel, the rags will be very black at first. Then I wipe out the chamber with an oily rag leaving a very thin film of oil on the walls of the chamber. This prevents shells jamming again at the sides of the chamber in rapid fire. Wipe off all surplus oil from the bolt and working parts so that surplus oil will not spatter in the face, and follow that by wiping off the exterior of the barrel and stock with a dry rag to remove all oil. Then I wipe all the old black off the sights, blacken them afresh, and the gun is ready for a new day.

If the gun has no metal fouling to remove five minutes after firing and five minutes before firing is the maximum time required for its cleaning. If there is metal fouling to be removed, the process takes more time but it is not especially difficult.

When the rifle has had the powder fouling removed and has been wiped dry, if there is any metal fouling it will generally show in the shape of patches or flakes on the lands of the rifling about six inches from the muzzle. To remove this metal fouling I use the standard metal fouling solution, which has been in use in the United States about twenty years, and as yet have found nothing more satisfactory to me. It removes the metal fouling, is not expensive, and although it is a little trouble to use, you are very well paid for your trouble by having a clean rifle.

Before you begin to use the metal fouling solution you must have the proper tools and material. You must have the following: A cleaning rod long enough to clean from the breech (brass or steel). Small corks to plug up the breech. Pieces of rubber tubing about 1½ inches long, to go over the muzzle of the rifle. A glass graduate, used by druggists, 4 or 6 ounce, graduated in fluid ounces. Small mortar and pestle used by druggists for powdering material. A 12 ounce bottle with a strong cork to hold the solution when it is mixed, and cleaning patches.

The following ingredients are used in making the metal fouling solution: Stronger ammonia, 28%. Usually comes in about 30 ounce bottles. Ammonium persulphate, generally in crystals in

16 ounce bottles. Ammonium carbonate, generally in very hard lumps but sometimes powdered in 8 ounce bottles. Any good druggist can get these for you. Water, as issued by the Q. M. Department or the city water system.

In getting this material it is better to get it by clubs than by individuals. If bought in any quantity one bottle of persulphate and one of carbonate will be enough for about three bottles of ammonia.

The solution is mixed as follows: Take stronger ammonia (28%) 6 fluid ounces; ammonium persulphate (powdered) 1 ounce by weight or 1 heaping tablespoonful, or 1 fluid ounce (scant) by measure; ammonium carbonate (powdered) 200 grains by weight, or 1 heaping tablespoonful or 1 fluid ounce (scant) by measure; water, 4 fluid ounces by measure.

One ounce by weight of persulphate or 200 gr. by weight of carbonate will equal one heaping tablespoonful or a scant fluid ounce by measure of either. So if you have no scales handy use the glass graduate or an ordinary tablespoon to measure these ingredients. If you follow the directions given above, your solution will be all right.

Powder the persulphate and the carbonate separately. Dissolve the persulphate in the ammonia and the carbonate in the water. Hasten this by stirring with a stick. They dissolve quickly. When both persulphate and carbonate are dissolved, mix the liquids in a 12 ounce bottle and cork tightly. The solution is now ready for use and can be used at once without letting it stand any longer. One lot of this solution should clean about ten rifles. It should be kept in a bottle tightly corked, and should be used within two weeks. One person in the club should learn to mix the solution, and when he has become perfect he should teach the others. Every person in the club should learn to mix and use it.

Having mixed the solution we now proceed to use it. After the powder fouling has been removed, the barrel wiped dry, and the rifle cooled, plug up the breech with one of the small corks, then put one of the short pieces of rubber tubing over the muzzle. Now fill the barrel with the solution letting the solution come up over the muzzle of the rifle until the rubber tube is about one quarter filled with the solution. The object of the rubber tube is to keep the solution at all times above the muzzle of the rifle. If the rifle barrel is filled just to the muzzle some of the ammonia evaporates and allows the persulphate in the solution to settle on the lands near the muzzle and to destroy the rifling.

As soon as the solution is put in the barrel if the solution has been properly made, it will begin to boil up at once with a bluish white foam. This will continue for about five minutes. When the solution ceases to boil all the metal fouling has been dissolved that that particular lot of solution will dissolve. I leave the solution in the barrel not longer than ten minutes. If it does not do the work in that time it will never do it. At the end of that time I pour out the solution. If it has worked properly the solution will now be dark blue in color. If the solution is no good or too old it will be rusty in color and should be thrown away and a new lot made.

After the solution has been poured out of the

barrel, partially fill the barrel with clean water and rinse the barrel with it. This will remove any remaining ammonia. Now push a rag down the muzzle and push out the cork in the breech. The rod, if brass, will be coated with a blue deposit. Wipe off the rod and run a few dry rags through the barrel followed by one covered with "Hoppe's," or light oil, and set the rifle aside until you wish to fire again. This whole process takes about fifteen minutes from the time you put the solution in the barrel.

After finishing with the inside of the barrel wipe off all the metal parts and stock with a dry rag to remove any ammonia that may have been spilled on these parts, then follow by an oily rag. If ammonia is left on metal parts it will rust them. There is nothing difficult about the process. The Philippine Scouts had no trouble learning to mix and use the "dope."

There are a few things that should be remembered about this solution. These are as follows: Get the right amount of each one of the ingredients used in making the solution. Don't put the solution in a hot barrel. Don't forget the cork before you pour the solution in the barrel. Keep the solution above the muzzle of the barrel, but don't run it over the top of the tube and get it all over the metal of the rifle, as it will rust your barrel.

This looks like a long process. It isn't. You come in from your shooting, if the rifle is cool, you run three rags, two with solvent and one dry, through the gun. Stick a cork in the breech. Put a rubber tube over the muzzle. Fill the barrel with the dope. Stand it up where it won't get knocked down. Ten minutes elapse, (time enough to shave.) Pour out the solution. Rinse the barrel with water. Push out the cork. Wipe dry with three dry rags. Wipe out with oiled rag. Wipe off outside with a dry followed by an oily rag. Set the gun away. It takes in all about fifteen minutes from start to finish. It is time well spent as it will take out the metal fouling and will not injure the barrel if you observe the instructions given.

I never use the solution more than once and it is not usually necessary to dope a rifle more than once a day unless it is a club rifle shot all day by all the members of the club. Then it will be well to dope it at noon and again at night.

I have given you my way of cleaning. It has given me satisfaction with the minimum of labor and expense. There may be other ways just as satisfactory. As long as you get the rifle clean and don't injure it by your system of cleaning it is a good system.

There are numerous powder solvents that you can use. For them see THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN. Some use one and some another. It is an individual matter. But for removing metal fouling I have never found anything as good as the standard ammonia solution.

Hot water, cold water, or a sal soda solution may be used for removing powder fouling. Hot water is better than cold but is not always available in the field. Cold water is usually available but I never found it as satisfactory as some of the commercial solvents. The sal soda solution is made by dissolving four heaping table-spoonfuls of sal soda in a pint of hot water. Put this solution in a can or pan and stick the

muzzle of the rifle in the can or pan and pump the solution through the barrel until the barrel is clean. Dry the barrel with a clean rag and follow with an oiled rag.

As I have said before the particular method to be used is the one that will insure a clean rifle at all times and will insure the rifle being accepted by the Ordnance officer.

In a club where a few rifles are used by all the club members, a regular detail, by roster, should be made for cleaning the rifles. In every club there should generally be one man competent to clean rifles. The cleaning should be under the supervision of this man but every club member should be taught how to clean the rifles and also how to mix and use the metal fouling solution. One man should not have to do all this work in a club.

Rifles should always be cleaned and inspected immediately after the firing for the day is finished. Before they are fired again they should be wiped out and inspected to see that the barrels are clean.

The greatest care should be taken before rifles are turned in to an arsenal to see that they are thoroughly cleaned, all metal fouling removed and all rust removed from any part of the rifle. All the metal parts of the rifles should then be carefully coated with cosmic, both inside and out, and the stocks run over with linseed oil.

A history of every rifle should be kept. This should show: Number of rifle; date rifle received; condition on receipt; daily record of rounds fired; Total fired. These figures are of value in determining whether the rifle became unserviceable from long firing or from lack of care. They may be used in making affidavits in case the club is called on to pay for the rifles through alleged improper cleaning methods.

Every club should have a cleaning rack of the proper size to clean the club rifles. These racks are not issued but each club has to make its own. A picture of a suitable rack with detailed description, is given in the Marine "Score Book," page 120. Such a rack is a material aid in cleaning a number of rifles.

* * *

Notes

ORDERING FROM N. R. A. PRICE LIST

Attention of all readers of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN is called to the instructions on the first page of the price list sent out by the N. R. A. If you will follow instructions you will have your orders filled quicker and will cut down the work of the D. C. M. and the N. R. A. quite a bit. If you look over your list you will see that some items are marked "DCM" Write to the D. C. M. about these items and not to the N. R. A. If the items are marked "NRA" write to the N. R. A. about them and not to the D. C. M. The D. C. M. gets a large amount of mail intended for the N. R. A. and the N. R. A. gets a large amount of mail intended for the D. C. M. The N. R. A. and the D. C. M. are not in the same rooms. The communications have to be sent to the proper office and in all cases involving money have to be acknowledged by the receiving office in order that their receipt and disposition may be of record. This all takes

time and clerical labor and holds up the work. Send your letters to the proper office as far as possible. Read your price list and THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN and you can usually tell where they belong. We will appreciate your help.

* * *

THE D. C. M. CANNOT EXTEND REPAIR FACILITIES

This office is continually in receipt of rifles, appendages and spare parts sent in for repair. This office is not a supply base or a repair depot. We have no facilities for handling stores, for replacing or repairing them. If you have something that is found defective on receipt write to us immediately upon receipt and we will let you know what to do about it. Don't send anything to us without orders. We have no money for mail, freight or express and no place to store the stuff. It will be appreciated if you will follow the instructions given on Page 1 of the price list.

If you send things to us we cannot do anything with them until we have written you for postage or express charges to move them to an arsenal. So they just wait. Write to us first and we will give shipping directions.

We have had several instances of late of clubs sending their entire equipment to the D. C. M. in violation of very plain instructions. We had to store the stuff here and write for money to cover additional freight or express charges—all adding to the expense and taking time. Last week we had a club at ———, N. J., send us some rifles that could have been turned in at Raritan Arsenal, N. J. They had to be sent back to Raritan at the expense of the club. Extra cost about four times what it would have been if the club had written for instructions.

* * *

RUSSIAN RIFLES

The War Department has a large supply of Russian rifles on hand which are for sale to individual members of the N. R. A. at \$3.34 each.

The government supply of ammunition for these rifles is exhausted and the ammunition can only be procured from commercial firms.

The 150-grain, ca. 30 pointed bullet will function in this rifle but can be used only when loaded in the Russian shells.

* * *

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS OF STORES

Please read carefully carbon copy of sales order which is sent to each purchaser of stores. If error is noted in order please notify D.C.M. immediately.

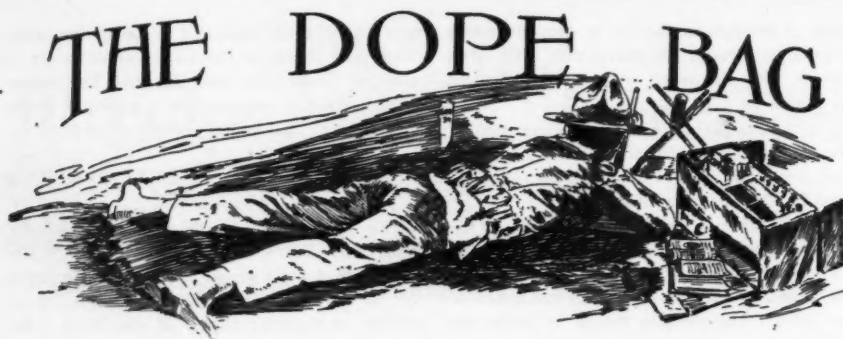
Upon receipt of stores purchased or issued please check carefully and report promptly any shortage.

Be sure that you have made a complete check of the property and that no small articles are left in the packing material.

* * *

U. S. RIFLE CAL. .22 MODEL M1

This office is advised by the Ordnance Department that the U. S. Rifle, Caliber .22 Model M1 will probably not be for sale before the winter of 1925-26. The present Caliber .22 Model 1922 is considered by the Ordnance Department just as accurate as the Model M1. The changes made are principally for military purposes and do not affect the accuracy.



**A FREE SERVICE TO TARGET, BIG GAME AND FIELD SHOTS
ALL QUESTIONS BEING ANSWERED DIRECTLY BY MAIL**

Rifles and Big Game Hunting: Major Townsend Whelen Pistols and Revolvers: Major J. S. Hatcher
Shotgun and Field Shooting: Capt. Charles Askins

Every care is used in collecting data for questions submitted, but no responsibility is assumed for any accidents which may occur.

Hunting in South America

By Townsend Whelen

THIS winter I am leaving for South America to take up work there and expect to be gone three to five years. I will be in parts of Chile, Argentina and Brazil at least. I am figuring on taking with me my Springfield, a twenty-gauge shotgun and my pistol which I believe will be all that I want to carry around.

Can you give me any idea as to what game if any can be found? The whole continent is a new subject to me and if you can name some writer that will give the game possibilities I shall appreciate it.

Are arms on the taboo list and is the alien pretty well held down or not? I can of course find out from the various consuls but I thought that possibly you could give me a little first-hand information that might save me some trouble. Also are the duties pretty high on arms and ammunition down there?

I like and use quite a bit of your reduced load of 20 grains of No. 80 and the 170-grain bullet reloading these in ex-service cases. Will the No. 80 powder stand up through the extremes of heat and the time it should? If it would I believe that I will reload a few hundred of these and take along rather than try to carry along a miscellaneous assortment of bullets, primers and powder. Which would be your advice?

I also wish to extend my thanks for the help you have given me in the past through your book, "The American Rifle," and through the articles of yours in THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN on guns, ammunition and hunting in general. D. L.

Answer (by Major Whelen). I have your letter of Sept. 23rd. I have not had any experience in Chile, Argentina, or Brazil, all my American tropical experience being limited to Panama. However, I have read extensively on South America, and Brazil does not differ in any essential from Panama. As good a book as any is Roosevelt's "Through the Brazilian Wilderness," Scribners. Also "In the Wilds of South America" by Lee E. Miller, Scribners, is very good and helpful.

I should not call South America a big game country. It is rather a naturalist's paradise than a hunters paradise. So far as I know the really large game is confined to a number of sub species of the small brocket deer, to peccary, tapir, jaguar, puma. There are a very large variety of smaller animals from the coati-mundi (a large prehensile nosed raccoon) down in size. Some of these smaller animals are very good eating, and all are of interesting habits. Most of them are

nocturnal. There are crocodiles in large numbers in the still portions of the rivers of Brazil, that is in the tropical portion of Brazil. The llama, and the vicuna, I believe, are now generally domesticated.

There is a very wonderful wealth of bird life all through South America, with quite a number of game and eatable birds, and I think that you will have more use for your shotgun than for your rifle, but by all means take the rifle along. You don't need very heavy charges for the rifle. None of the game is dangerous, although you will find that the ignorant natives stand in much dread of most of it. Big crocodiles, I believe, are sometimes dangerous to swimmers, but that is about the limit of it. The only game hard to kill is the same crocodile, but he can only be killed, and readily succumbs to most any kind of a bullet that penetrates the brain or that cuts the spinal column just in rear of the skull.

I should think that a good 20 bore shotgun would be just right for that country provided you take along a plentiful supply of ammunition. I imagine that 20 bore shells are hard to get in South America, but should think that you could pick up 12 gauge shells in any of the larger cities. In rifles, I think the only cartridges you can be sure of getting in South America are .44-40 Winchester and 7 mm. Spanish Mauser.

For your Springfield I should think that any of our high velocity expanding bullet loads would be satisfactory. My choice would be the Western make with 150-grain bullet because it is amply powerful enough, and it gives no trouble from metal fouling.

I think that you will find the light load of the 150-grain bullet or 170-grain bullet with du Pont No. 80 powder as very useful. At least I used it more in Panama than any other load. No. 80 powder will keep indefinitely when properly loaded in clean cartridge cases. It will not, however, keep well in reloaded cases that have not been completely cleaned. I have known it to deteriorate so badly as to give 80 to 90 per cent miss-fires and hang-fires when loaded into dirty cases and left only a month. To clean the cases in reloading see page 358 of my book, "The American Rifle." I certainly would take loaded cartridges in preference to the components. In fact I think that loose primers would probably deteriorate very quickly in the damp tropical parts of Brazil. You will have no trouble with your American ammunition or powders through heat, but may have some trouble through damp-

ness in the tropical parts of Brazil. If possible I would advise packing at least part of your ammunition supply in tin boxes, soldered up, in packages of about 50 rounds.

I am sorry to say that I do not know a thing about the duties or the customs with relation to firearms, but my impression is that you won't have the least trouble in any of the South American countries. My experience in the Spanish American countries that the most valuable things to go armed with are letters of introduction, and a little knowledge of Spanish.

South America, by the way, is a "white collar country." One loses caste, influence, and respect at once if he does not wear a white collar. This of course applies more especially to the cities and towns. One would not be expected to wear the things in the bush.

SMALL BORE RIFLES

I NOTE in your description of the improved Winchester Model 52, published in THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN Sept. 15, that you have a great many good things to say for it. The thing I want to ask is this: Would you recommend it in preference to the Springfield .22 cal.?

Would either the Springfield .22 or the Winchester Model 52, if fitted with proper sights, make good small game rifles?

I have a Remington Model 24 auto loading, which I use for game. I find it quite satisfactory in all particulars but one, and that is its extreme "juvenile proportions."

It is so light for off-hand or snap shooting, I have fitted it with Lyman's peep rear and combination globe and ivory bead front sights. This combination of sights seems to work fine for target or game shooting either. Could such a combination of front sight be applied to either of the above mentioned guns?

I am in the market for a Springfield .22 or a Winchester Model 52, and shall appreciate your reply. Dr. J. A. C.

Answer (by Major Whelen). I have your letter of Oct. 6th. So far as accuracy and suitability for small bore target shooting is concerned, there is really no choice between the .22 caliber Springfield, and the Winchester Model 52, and the choice between these two weapons must be based on some other premises. One rifle is as accurate as the other.

But when it comes to suitability for hunting it is another matter. The Winchester 52 has sights that are not at all suitable for hunting, and cannot be made so. To place on this rifle such sights is a rather expensive proposition as it requires the services of a very skilled gunmaker or machinist, and requires much time.

But the .22 caliber Springfield is already equipped with the Lyman No. 48-B receiver sight. For target work this sight is used with a cup disc screwed in the large aperture. When this disc is unscrewed and the large aperture used this No. 48 sight is a most excellent hunting rear sight. As the rifle comes it is equipped with the regular steel, flat top post military front sight, and Springfield Armory equips these rifles only with these sights. This front sight blade is secured in its slot in the front sight movable base by a pin. Have a machinist drive out this pin, thread the pin hole, and substitute a screw for the pin. Then send the front sight to the Lyman Gun Sight Corporation, Middlefield, Conn., and ask them to make you a gold or ivory bead front sight of exactly the same height as your military sight, and return both sights to you. Then you have front sights most perfectly adapted to either target work or hunting, easily interchangeable with only a small screwdriver, and both requiring exactly the same elevation on the rear sight. This is a most excellent combination as I know by experience.

Modernizing the .30-40

By W. B. Davis

THE text for the following might be taken from Whelen's "The American Rifle," where on page 247 he states, "I regard the .30-40 cartridge as the most useful and all around successful cartridge ever made for the American sportsman." Just after the manufacture of the Winchester Single Shot was discontinued I secured one of these rifles from the factory, having it assembled from parts on hand, there being no complete single shot rifles of that caliber in stock. Previously I had been shooting a Krag carbine. I had just secured some No. 16 powder, and had loaded a few 150-grain Remington Umbrella points with 45 grains, leaving off the $\frac{1}{2}$ -grain of the recommended charge as the pressure was quite near the allowable limit for the Krag action. These shot quite nicely, with little recoil and not nearly the apparent pressure of "store ammunition," as judged by the appearance of the primer. I could not get down on the target with the light bullet without a higher front sight, however, and I have never sighted in the Krag for this ammunition.

On the arrival of the Winchester Single Shot I loaded several shells with 45.5 grains and the 150-grain bullet, coming up to the standard charge as I had no fear of this action. Eight shots of this loading produced a nice black and blue shoulder, and the primers, U. S. Co. No. 8's, were forced back into the firing pin hole until the bolt sliced them off when the action was opened—it looked as though a punctured primer might be due almost any shot. I pulled the balance of these loads and made up a series using 40, 42, 43 and 44 grains, and finally settled on 43 grains as all the primers would stand without having the firing pin hole bushed. Shells for the Krag were loaded short enough to work through the action but all shells for the Single Shot were loaded with the bullet about one-tenth inch in the shell, which does not quite throat the bullet into the rifling. The only reason for the difference in pressures appears to be the closer chambering at the neck in the Single Shot as compared with the Krag. Shells in the latter cannot be chambered in the Winchester, and about three in ten split near the shoulder in the Krag while practically none are lost in the other rifle.

It has long been my pet idea to have the Single Shot rechambered for the Winchester .35 shell necked down to .30 caliber, thus getting practically the same shell capacity as the .30-1906 in a flange-head shell. But I have just been comparing loadings published for the two shell capacities, and frankly I don't know but that the old home is big enough for the family yet. Here are the figures:

Bullet grains	Powder grains	Velocity		Pressures	
		.30-40	.30-1906	.30-40	.30-1906
150	46	.....	2703	.....	41940
	52.5	.....	3039	.....	54640
	45.5	2830	.....	42300	.....
170	47	.....	2685	.....	53000
	48	.....	2665	.....	50375
170 BT	47	.....	.....	41480	.....
170	43.5	2636	.....	.....	50630
180 BT	48	.....	2661	.....	.....
180	41.5	2500	.....	41500	.....
220	43	.....	2206	.....	43800
	45	.....	2350	.....	51716
	35.3	2001	.....	32140	.....
	40	2232	.....	41740	.....

Comment: 150-grain bullet: The 2700-foot '06 load is quite comparable with the Krag, if anything the Krag has a little the better of it, 125

feet more velocity with a pressure increase of only 360 pounds. But note that the '06 increases pressure 12340 pounds to get added velocity of 209 feet over the Krag shell.

170-grain bullet: As to velocity these are all in a class, but the Springfield shell is using three to four grains more powder and requiring about 10,000 pounds more pressure to get the same result.

180-grain bullet: Four and a half tons extra pressure in the '06 are paid for 160 feet velocity. Question, cannot the 160 feet be secured in the .30-40 with less increase, and how near the 2,700 feet can the .30-40 get in an action that will handle 50,000 pounds, such as the Springfield?

220-grain bullet: Here we have to go to Springfield pressures for 120 feet velocity. Can we not get the 120 feet with less than five tons increase in the Krag shell?

There are, of course, a good many things that enter into pressure tests beside the powder charge, the chambering of the testing barrel seeming to be one of the most important, and the experimenting reloader should be very reasonable. One does not know all the conditions under which published pressures are secured, and they are average pressures at that. With rifle actions in use designed for around 40,000 pounds pressure it is not possible for the ammunition companies to load the .30-40 to greater intensity than at present. But it would be interesting in the light of the foregoing to see what velocities could be secured in the .30-40 shell at Springfield pressures in a suitable action. Either there is something radically wrong with these tables, or the Krag shell has not had its due.

There comes a time in the stepping up of any load when a small increase in velocity costs an enormous increase in pressure. But does not the caliber have more to do with this than the shell capacity? Note above that with the sole exception of the 150-grain bullet, we are burning three or four grains more powder at an increase of four to five tons more pressure in the .30-1906 to secure, on the average, the same results as the .30-40. Some years ago Chas. Newton, in commenting on shell capacity, wrote that above a certain point nothing was to be gained in velocity, and stated his conviction that maximum velocities in the .25 caliber could be secured in the .30-40 shell necked down. This was before the introduction of the later series of du Pont powders. Has not this No. 16 powder put the .30-40 very near to the ideal shell for .30 caliber? At any rate, when we are burning four grains more powder at four tons more pressure to secure the same velocity with the same bullet it is time for study. I would appreciate some comment on this situation.

TINFOIL IN POWDER

SOME time ago I read an article in the *Dope Bag* about the use of tinfoil in the powder, and your comments thereon. As I cannot obtain their No. 15½ or 17½ powder here, I wrote to the Messrs du Pont and Company, about adding some tin and lead composition to their No. 16 powder. They said it would all depend on the composition of the tinfoil, how fine it was cut up, and how thoroughly it was mixed with the powder. I also asked them how about one grain .50-50 lead and tin fine solder filings mixed with 42 grains No. 16 behind the Ross cupro nickel bullet, but no information about that either. How do you think that would work? I don't know

what is the composition of the tinfoil around cigarettes or tobacco. I am told that the tinfoil used by the French caused metal fouling. Now, as I don't intend to use the cupro nickel Ross bullet very much in my 7 mm. Mauser, perhaps it would not be necessary to monkey with any tinfoil, but clean the rifle with Crystal Cleaner or some other ammonia solution to make sure there is no metal fouling.

I have some of the new Western 175-grain S. P. bullets with very small lead exposure. Do you really consider this a good bullet for deer? It seems to me that this bullet would not expand if it happened to go into the lungs or bowels of the animal without striking anything hard, as the bullet cannot be speeded up very much. I think the point should be hollowed out or some small hole drilled in the point for deer, and left the way it is for moose and bear. What is your opinion, and have you had any reports about how this bullet has performed on game? I believe that is the kind of bullet you recommended in your articles in *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN* some time ago.

As regards powder charges and bullet diameter: if a bullet, that is .003-inch smaller than the groove diameter, gives a certain f. s. muzzle velocity with, say, 42 grains of powder, was expanded .003-inch to full groove diameter and the same charge was used, would the muzzle velocity be higher or lower with the expanded bullet? I asked du Pont that question but the answer was vague. C. J. J., Montreal, Canada.

Answer (by Major Whelen). The first experiments with tin incorporated powder in this country were made by loading a small amount of fine granulated tin into the case with the powder. This gave rather promising results, and as a result du Pont determined to try incorporating it with the powder itself. The results were their 17½ and 15½ powders which appear to have real merit in reducing the amount of metal fouling with cupro-nickel jacketed bullets. However, if one gets too much tin in the tin alloys with the steel of the barrel, reduces the melting point of the alloy, and as a consequence the surface of the barrel actually melts. A number of people have tried loading a little tin and lead with their powder. Some, I believe, have claimed good results, and others have not been able to see any difference. I cannot suggest a better plan than to load a .22 short shell full of fine filings of .50-50 tin and lead solder in each cartridge. However, a much better plan still is to scrap all cupro-nickel bullets and obtain those jacketed with gilding-metal or Lulabaloy.

It may be that the new Western 175-grain 7 mm. bullet will not expand enough on a paunch shot on deer to stop well. Only actual experience will tell, and as yet I know of no such experience. However, I would expect the bullet to work well even under such a condition. Don't let us condemn a bullet before it has been tried. If it is not satisfactory one still has the 140-grain open point bullet which can be speeded way up.

With a certain bullet .003-inch smaller than groove diameter you get low pressure, your powder does not burn quite as completely, and you get a certain muzzle velocity. Now keep powder charge and all other conditions the same, but expand the bullet to make it exactly groove diameter, and you get a higher pressure, your powder burns more completely and you should get a higher muzzle velocity, but you have more resistance and friction in the bore which about balances the increased efficiency of the powder. The result is that there is not much difference. Usually the difference in muzzle velocity with two cartridges as above will not be greater than the difference in muzzle velocity between two rifles identically alike with the same ammunition, or the difference in muzzle velocity obtained with the same ammunition and rifle on two days differing slightly in temperature. There are certain things which we don't know, and which it does not pay to endeavor to find out because they are so hard to isolate from many other contributing factors.

IMPROVING THE .32-20

I believe the .32-20 revolver cartridge can be greatly improved and with the little time I have possessed I have obtained some very satisfactory results with the new 80 grain Remington .32-20 bullets using 6.2 grains of du Pont No. 5. I have obtained a velocity of 1,220 f.s., m. v. The accuracy with this combination is astounding to one who has been used to obtain rather poor results with the ordinary load. If we can get the accuracy of the .38 Special and high speed in the .32-20 I believe it would be much more popular. I would like to have your opinion on this subject. Also, do you know what the maximum load of the .32-20 using 115 grain bullets is? I quite disagree with Mr. Davenport in his recent article "Loads for the .32-20" in THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN where he mentions that the maximum load for the 115 grain bullet to be 1,250 f.s. I doubt very much if 1,150 f.s. can be reached without maximum pressure. What do you think about it? F. L. S., Greensburg, Pa.

Answer (by Major Hatcher.) There is no doubt that the .32-20 revolver cartridge has excellent possibilities when it is properly hand loaded to suit revolvers. The only trouble with this caliber for revolver use is that the cartridges loaded by the commercial companies are primarily intended for rifle use, and are usually loaded with Sharpshooter, or some similar powder which is not so well suited to revolvers.

One advantage of the .32-20 when hand loaded is the fact that sufficient velocity can be obtained to cause the bullet to mushroom which is not true with the other ordinary revolver calibers.

The 115 grain bullet is commercially loaded with approximately nine grains of Sharpshooter, and with this load it develops a pressure of around 17,000 pounds in a revolver, and gives a muzzle velocity of about 970 f.s., so that you can see that speeding it up much higher than this would result in a pressure entirely unsuitable for revolvers, unless the user is decidedly willing to take a chance.

The highest charge of Pistol Powder No. 5 that du Pont has recommended for use with the .32-20 115 grain bullet, is five and three-tenths (5.3) grains, which would correspond to a muzzle velocity of somewhere in the neighborhood of 960 f.s., and a pressure of probably 16,000 pounds per square inch. I would not care to go over that limit.

THE COST OF SHOTGUNS

WISHING to purchase a shotgun I sent for some catalogs to help me select one, but noticed that each grade had a different grade of steel in the barrels and a very different price. I wished to purchase a double gun. My first choice was a Parker, C. H. E., one trigger. Next the Eagle grade Smith; and third, the No. 4 Ithaca. My objections to the Smith are too much engraving; to the Ithaca, the gold triggers. I would rather have more gun and less trimmings.

Now the question I wish to ask is: What makes these guns cost so much? Is it material? There is not very much steel or wood in an eight-pound gun. Say they used Whitworth steel; imported walnut; the work on the gun—boring barrels and locks are most of it, and no doubt mostly machine work—What makes the gun so expensive? Is it necessary to use a different grade of steel and wood in each grade? I also noticed they have a standard price in all catalogs.

A cowhide suitcase costs \$18 or \$20, a gun case costs \$25 or \$30. Why are all English guns bolted in three places? Does that make them a better gun? Most American guns have only one bolt. Would the Francotte gun be a better gun than those I mentioned? B. W. P., San Francisco

Answer (by Captain Askins.) The cost of shotguns is dependent first on workmanship and second on material, I think. When you order Whitworth or other high priced barrels, that adds considerably to the cost. Same way with selected stock, it might be that the Circassian walnut stock would be picked from several hundred on hand.

However, much of the cost of a good shotgun lies in the particular men employed upon it. Not all the work done on the shotguns you mention is machine work by a whale of a lot. The men assembling those guns are skilled and high priced mechanics. In fitting the machined parts together inside, and in the joining of wood and iron the finest kind of hand work has to be done. The higher the grade of gun the more skilled the workman who will be put on that job. The very best and highest paid workmen never touch any gun but the best made in that factory. Such men do not assemble guns rapidly but very carefully, and any part which is not an exact fit or cannot be made into an exact fit, is rejected. Probably the ordinary mechanic, paid standard wages assembling cheap grades will put four guns together to where the highly skilled man will put one together. When the one gun which has had such a man working on it is finished, it is going to cost a stiff price, and is probably worth it.

BULLETS IN A 20 GAUGE

WHAT velocity do you think could be attained with a 500 grain bullet in a bore of .645 inch with a 20 gauge brass shotgun shell, pressure 25,000 pounds? These shells are 2½ inches long, and the bullet, cast hard with gas check, might be seated ¼ inch; no objection to black powder if desirable, sharpshooter likely best. It has seemed to me that if 1,800 f.s. be possible with this combination, the American desiring a short range knockdown arm for foreign shooting might make up a very respectable one for himself. He could order a double shotgun in 10 gauge size but chambered for only the 20 gauge shell, and bored without cone or choke (this, allowing for chambering, would give about .645 inch bore). He would then have these barrels rifled; no chambering would be necessary, this being already done. A reaming out of rear ends of lands with any reamer would be all that is necessary; seat the bullet to any distance out of the shell. As the area of the head of a 20 gauge shell is only about 0.6 of that of a 10 gauge, a pressure of 25,000 pounds would exert no more thrust than the ordinary 15,000 pounds of the 10 gauge shell which the action was built to handle, and so would be really a very moderate pressure.

The question of expense is, needless to say, a very vital one to many of us, myself included. In the first place \$100 would cover the cost of a good double gun made to order in this way; then there would be only the rifling to consider. I entertain the hope that this will not cost excessively, as there is no chambering or boring to do. As we would keep well within the limits of safety at all times, a pressure gun can be dispensed with. Then with a mold and a Yankee tool for making gas checks, our hypothetical sportsman would be through digging down into his jeans. Now the three questions are:

1. Considering the large volume of the case, would 1,800 f.s. be attainable?
2. Would the rifling job cost too much?
3. What would be your opinion of an arm successfully worked out along the above lines?

All this has taken quite a bit of your time to read over, doubtless more than the question merits. If you can spare enough more to answer, I shall be very greatly obliged to you. E. H. H., West Point, N. Y.

Answer (by Major Whelen.) My impression is, although I am not certain, that shotgun barrels are not bored from the solid rod but that the barrels are formed around the mandrel, therefore it would probably be quite a different proposition from the ordinary dimension job to make a pair of 20 inch barrels with the same outside dimensions as 10 inch barrels. If I am right in this, that for one thing would considerably influence the cost of your proposal. The making of a special rifling cutter would also be rather expensive. I am not exactly certain what velocity can be obtained with a gas check bullet in a barrel of this kind, with permissible pressures. Wesley Richards have attempted some-

thing of this kind in their 20 gauge Foneta gun. I think that probably you could obtain 1,800 f.s.

With the above I have told you about all I know on the subject, but I think that probably Capt. Chas. Askins can tell you a great deal more, so I am sending him your letter with a carbon copy of mine asking him to write you.

Comment (by Captain Askins.) I have read your letter and also Major Whelen's reply. I have little to add to what he has said. Old-time shotgun barrels, like Damascus, were made by wrapping steel around a mandrel and welding as Major Whelen says. Modern barrels, like Krupps, are bored from a solid rod.

Your gun is practical so far as the actual building of it is concerned, cost not being considered. The cost would probably approach that of the usual double rifle, about \$200. When all was done it is doubtful if the two barrels would shoot precisely together. A little matter of two shotgun barrels shooting five or six inches apart at a hundred yards wouldn't matter in the case of a smooth bore, where the pattern at a hundred yards would be eight feet wide, but take your rifle, give the barrels a spread of six inches at fifty yards, make allowance for the fact that such a rifle probably wouldn't do better than to shoot into a six inch circle at fifty yards with either barrel, and jointly, that is alternate shots, the arm might place its bullets all over a foot circle at sixty yards. Such a gun would not be worth a whoop to me.

ROUGH STUFF

I WISH I knew more about gunshot wounds in man, especially more about the knock-down results from the various side arm bullets. I saw one man shot through the abdomen four times with a .38 S. & W. Special, soft nose, and he stood up long enough to kill a bartender and cripple a gambler. Both went down before he did. He was using a .45 Colt with black powder and lead bullet. Only one of the .38's struck a bone, that was a floating rib on the left side. The bartender lived about an hour, shot through just below the breast bone, the bullet lodging against the vertebra. The gambler was shot through the right breast and the bullet was found under the right shoulder blade. He lived, but couldn't use his right hand to deal with as efficiently as he did. This is the extent of my firsthand knowledge of bullet wounds. C. E. F., Carrizozo, N. Mex.

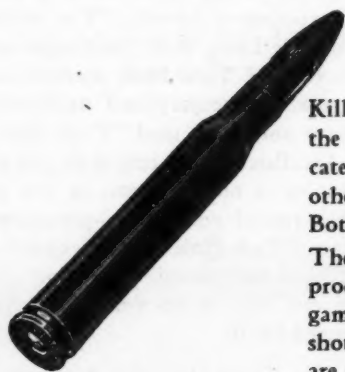
Answer (by Major Hatcher.) I have not had a great deal of information about revolver wounds, outside of one .38 that would have gone into my heart if I hadn't caught it in my right wrist instead. This didn't cause me any particular inconvenience at the time, but put me in bed for a month later.

I was once stationed near a little town on the border where a gun fight occurred that might shed some light on the phase of the subject that you want to know about. A river guard chased a gun runner into a saloon. Then the guard went around to the back door, and entered, gun in hand, but the bad man was watching both doors, and let go with his .45 Colt revolver, catching the guard in the chest, but before he fell, the guard fired twice with his .45 automatic, the first bullet hitting the smuggler in the center of the forehead, and the second hitting him in the mouth. The onlookers started to bury them both, but somehow neither one of them seemed to stiffen out, and a closer examination showed that they still breathed. To tell it briefly, they were both up and around in a month. The river guard was just shot through the lungs; they sometimes get well. The gun-runner looked like he should be a sure goner, but the way he escaped was that the first bullet glanced on his skull, and just went around under his scalp to the back of his head, with about the same effect as if he had been hit on the head with a hammer. The second ball lodged in the bones back of the mouth, and is probably there still. Such escapes don't often happen, but sometimes truth is stranger than fiction.



A bull bison, 17 hands high, killed in his tracks by one shot with a WESTERN .30-'06 180 grain Lubaloy open point expanding bullet

What Makes Killing Power?



FREE Ammunition Dope

The more you know about your guns and ammunition, the greater your satisfaction from their use. Our technical men will be glad to answer questions if you have any unsolved shooting problems.

A postcard will bring the complete story of the exclusive WESTERN developments which have placed this line in the lead in the improvement of ammunition during recent years. Pamphlets describing Super-X with its 20-yd. additional range, Xpert, the new low priced game getter, Lubaloy, non-fouling bullets, open point expanding and boat-tail bullets, Marksman L. R. .22's, etc., are available. Mention the type of shooting which interests you most.

Killing power is probably the most elusive and the most discussed factor in the realm of guns and ammunition. On the one hand, there are the advocates of relatively light weight bullets with ultra-high velocity; on the other, the champions of heavier weight bullets and relatively lower velocity. Both have a sound basis for their arguments.

There is one thing upon which all are agreed, however. That is, that to produce clean and humane kills, it is necessary to reach the vitals of any game at the first shot since it has been apparently proven that succeeding shots expend their energy upon tissues deadened by the initial shock and are consequently, to a certain extent, nullified.

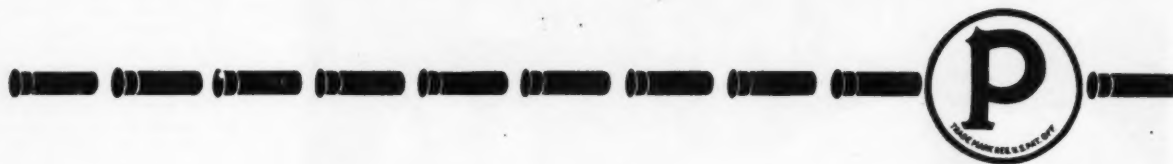
The final solution to this as well as to many other perplexing ammunition problems can be had only through actual trial in the field. Obviously, the ammunition maker cannot try all of his bullets on game. The Western Cartridge Co. has been greatly aided in the development of such outstanding improvements as Lubaloy non-fouling jackets, boat-tail and open point expanding bullets and others, through the co-operation and advice of experienced sportsman friends. The new type of soft point bullet with its pin-head of lead exposed, is directly traceable to the recommendations of practical sportsmen, as are heavy jackets on certain types of bullets and relatively thin jackets on others.

Further improvements will be made as suggestions are developed and an opportunity is presented to try them out, not only in the laboratories and ballistic department, but in the actual game fields as well.

WESTERN CARTRIDGE COMPANY, 125 Broadway, EAST ALTON, ILL.

Western

AMMUNITION



Results Speak for Themselves!

You can obtain a superior cartridge in the **P** line, regardless of the character of your shooting. For small fast game, .25-20 and .32-20 High Velocity Expanding Point Cartridges; for Big Game, Improved .30-30, .25-30; Protected Point Expanding Bullet (patented) the most effective Big Game Bullet ever produced—combines uniform expansion with great penetrating powers. Drops the game in their tracks. The above are but a few of the outstanding loads you can obtain in the **P** line. Write for full information. We are at your service.



The average consumer picks up his favorite magazine and reads the ads of the various manufacturers, many advertising goods that are similar in the uses for which they are intended. After reading the claims set forth in these various ads, he has every reason to stop, scratch his head and wonder just which brand is the best for him to use. "A" says, "Use ———, it's a world beater"; "B" says, "Use mine, it's the best there is," and so on. We appreciate what the inexperienced user must go through in trying to arrive at a conclusion so we say to him and his experienced friends, "The results obtained with the use of 22 Tack Hole Long Rifle Cartridges will speak for themselves." If you have used Tack Hole ammunition you have already discovered the amazing accuracy and uniformity of this unusual cartridge; if you have not as yet used "Tack Hole," stop in at your dealer's and ask for Peters 22 Long Rifle "Tack Hole" cartridges. If it so happens he is out of them, he can get them for you. Then put on a little test of your own—get sighted in on the "bull" and then note how "Tack Hole" scores exactly as you hold. Hundreds of shooters have been convinced in just this simple way—and they today will tell you, in no uncertain terms, that "Tack Hole" is all that is claimed for it.

Tack Hole comes in two kinds—Indoor Tack Hole, for close grouping of shots on ranges up to 75 feet—Outdoor Tack Hole, for match work on ranges up to 250 yards., both loaded with Semi-Smokeless powder and a non-corrosive and non-erosive priming mixture. Preserves the accurate qualities of your rifle.

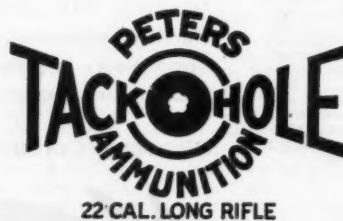
THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY

Dept. A-26

New York

Cincinnati, Ohio

San Francisco



THE METROPOLITAN MATCHES

NEW YORK

The Preliminary Match

February 7, 14, 21, 1925. From 3 to 10 P. M. 100 yards.

This is an unlimited re-entry match, the best ten targets to count.

The Championship Match

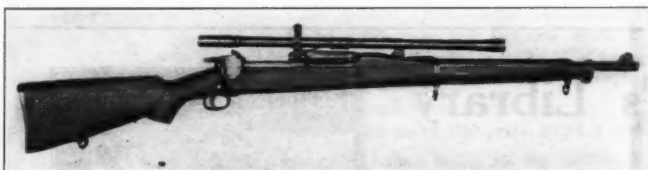
February 28, 1925. From 3 to 10 P. M. 100 yards.

50 consecutive shots.

PRIZES

**\$200 added money in addition to distribution of entry fees.
Gold, silver and bronze medals to first three in each match.**

To be shot at the Armory of the 27th Division Train Q. M. Corps at Marcy Avenue and Lynch Street, Brooklyn. Take Broadway line of B. R. T. at Canal or Chambers Street, New York, and get off at Lorimer Street. Two blocks to the Armory.



The most important lens in a telescope sight—

is the OBJECTIVE. The objective determines the quality of the image. The objectives in the Fecker Scopes are ground and polished in our own plant to exact mathematical formulae, to give clear, brilliant images. Two sizes are three-quarter inch and one and one-eighth inch clear aperture.

J. W. FECKER

Spotting Scopes
5606 EUCLID AVE.

Telescopic Sights
CLEVELAND, OHIO

B.S.A.

Made by the Birmingham
Small Arms Co., Ltd.

The Name Guarantees
Quality and Accuracy

This Practical Reference Booklet Was Especially Written for You!

Send at once for our authoritative and comprehensive book entitled, "*Scientific Cleaning of the Barrels of Modern Firearms.*" The practical pointers which it contains will insure the life of your rifle, shotgun or pistol.

Send for your copy today!

JONAS B. OGLAEND., INC.

U. S. A. DISTRIBUTORS

Dept. 19 15 Moore Street New York
CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES: Fraser Co.,
286 St. James St., Montreal, Canada.



Now—B & M Handloading Tools

Shooters the country over have been waiting for these tools. They are newly designed to do modern loading in modern cartridges, embodying superior features never before available. They avoid shortcomings of older tools. *And, prices are right!*

The B. & M. Bullet Puller announced two weeks ago is the same tool fitted with a die. Whatever other reloading tools you now own, you will want and need this new one.



B & M Combination Multi-Caliber Lever Tool

It decaps, reprimers, resizes necks of cases and expands necks. It accomplishes these operations two at a time. The tool works very fast. All operation is absolutely straight-line—no bending or distorting of cases. The Primer Punch is guided automatically and instantly into flash holes; new and very superior design. The tool has powerful leverage, and does hardest work with ease. One head cradle and decapping shank fits many calibers. A resizing die for each caliber adapts the tool to almost any caliber.

B & M Die and Plunger Bullet Seater

A thoroughly practical little tool that seasoned handloaders will appreciate.

Seats bullets in an absolutely straight line. Case and bullet are held in a die, as in chamber of a gun.

This tool does more precise work than is possible with any pincer-type tool.

Shooters have been demanding this fundamental improvement for years. The tool is fully adjusted for any depth of seating.

And the prices are very reasonable.

Again we say, Whatever other tools you may own, you will want one of these for each cartridge you use. Its handiness and simplicity are striking. The precision of cartridges turned out is superb.

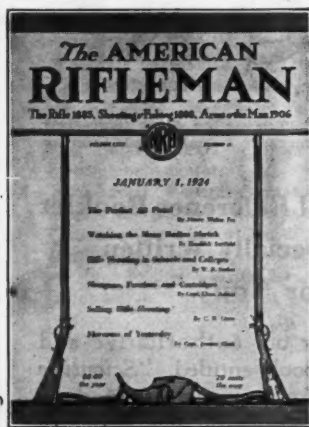


Tools Ready to Ship and Folders Await Your Request

B. & M. always gives you prompt shipment and information. We expect a flood of orders for these tools, but have the stock on the shelves ready to fill them. Please write us now for descriptive folders whether or not you contemplate any handloading this spring.

Belding & Mull 820 OSCEOLA ROAD Philipsburg, Penna.

Makers of Scope Sights of Unquestionable Superiority, Target and Hunting Models, better Scope Sight Mounts, De Lutz Cleaning Rods and Outfits, Bullet Molds, and Bullets. **MORE NEW THINGS COMING**



A Shooter's Library

in 36
volumes

For the price of one book!

\$3.50



The American Rifleman is known as "The Shooter's Textbook that is always up to date." There is more real gun information in its 24 issues each year than is available under one title anywhere in the world.

Forest and Stream occupies much the same position in its field—camping data, cookery, traits and habits of American game. A field which The Amer-

ican Rifleman does not touch, but which is of great interest to the out-of-doors man.

The two magazines give him a complete reference library, always up to date, which enables the lover of the outdoors to get the maximum enjoyment from his hours in the open and from his hours of reading and planning for that "next trip".

The price has been set at a money-saving figure.

You may take advantage of this offer by extending your present subscription to "The American Rifleman." If you wait till your subscription expires, you may find the offer withdrawn.

For the Special Loads You Have Wanted to Try

USE new components. They avoid all the uncertainties and perplexing questions of resizing cases and bullets, too. High power loads, midrange loads, or squib-loads, they all can be hand loaded easiest and best from new components.

All items listed are standard Winchester, Remington, U. S. Cartridge Co., or Frankford Arsenal make, of guaranteed high grade.

25-36 Marlin	Cases, primed, \$1.62 a hundred. Bullets, fresh from factory, soft point, 90 cents a hundred.
30-30 Winchester	Cases, primed, \$1.62 a hundred. Bullets, soft point only, \$1.25 a hundred.
30-40 Krag	Cases, primed, \$1.80 a hundred. Bullets, 220-grain full jacketed, target grade, 80c a hundred. Bullets, soft point 180- or 220-grain, \$2.70 a hundred.
30-1906	Cases, primed, F. A. make, \$1.80 a hundred. Bullets, 150-grain full jacketed, target grade, 80c a hundred. Bullets, soft point, 180- or 220-grain, \$2.70 a hundred.
303 British	Cases, primed, \$1.80 a hundred. Bullets, soft point, 174- or 215-grain, \$2.70 a hundred. Bullets, 174-grain full jacketed, target grade, 80c a hundred.
7 mm.	Cases, primed, \$2 a hundred. Bullets, 175-grain full jacketed, target grade, 80c a hundred. Bullets, soft point or open point, \$2.70 a hundred.
38-55	Cases, primed, \$1.50 a hundred. Bullets, lead, soft point or full jacketed, \$7.50 a thousand.
45 A. C. P.	Cases, primed or unprimed, F. A. make, 80 cents a hundred. Bullets, full jacketed F. A. standard, \$1.00 a hundred.
40-70 Winchester 1886	Cases, primed, smokeless type, \$1.50 a hundred. Bullets, lead, \$1.00 a hundred.
45-70	Cases, primed (Remington) \$2.10 a hundred. Bullets, 295-grain full jacketed, \$1.50 a hundred; 405-grain lead and 500-grain lead, \$1.25 a hundred; 300-grain lead, \$1.00 a hundred.
35 Winchester	Cases, primed, \$2.50 a hundred. Bullets, soft point, 250-grain, \$1.25 a hundred.

Note: We offer soft point bullets in 25, 30, 303 British, 38-55 and 7 mm.

Match Ammunition at Less than Three Cents per Cartridge

NOT WAR AMMUNITION

These are high-grade Frankford Arsenal cartridges in perfect condition. The bullets are 150-grain cupro-nickel. They are exceptionally uniform in weight, diameter and length. The cases are of A-1 brass, with primers uncrimped—bright, clean and like new. Powder is pyro.

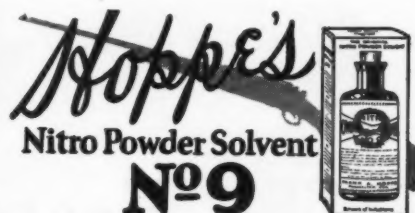
The cartridges are packed in regular bandoliers of 60 cartridges each. These bandoliers are packed 20 to the case, 1,200 cartridges, and each case is solder-sealed, which insures that atmospheric moisture will not affect them. Some of the cases are wood; others steel with hinged lid and provision for padlock. These steel cases are worth having as tool or camp chests of convenient size and weight.

Owners of .30-1906 rifles of any make who are sick of the war-time cartridges should get some of these. They practically equal the latest National Match ammunition in accuracy up to 600 yards, but cost you only about half the present price of that.

For all practice shooting they are good enough to go along in any company, and for ordinary matches except at the longest ranges, nothing better is ever needed.

Prices: \$35.00 per unbroken case of 1,200 cartridges. \$2.75 per single bandolier. Shipments made by mail, express or freight. Primed cases and loaded cartridges must go by express or freight. Deliveries made promptly. Prices are net here—transportation charges are extra. No substitutions made. Terms: Cash with order or C. O. D. Your money will be refunded at once if we do not have what you want.

J. R. MATTERN, JULIAN, PA.



Necessary for cleaning all firearms. Removes potassium chloride (salt) deposited by firing. Prevents rust. Send 10 cent stamp for sample.

For the working parts, use Hoppe's Lubricating Oil. Ask your dealer. Write for free cleaning guide.

Frank A. Hoppe, Inc.

For more than 20 years the Authority on Gun Cleaning
2321 N. 8th Street Philadelphia, Pa.

SPRINGFIELD SET TRIGGERS

Double Set Triggers fitted to your Springfield trigger guard, complete with Sear knock-off and Sear spring. \$15.00.

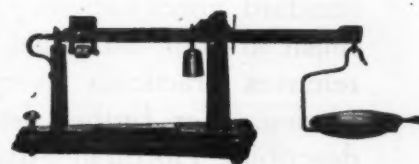
L. NUSSLEIN

1117 14th St. Washington, D. C.

Two Dollars for N. R. A. Membership is an investment that pays

"ALBERTSON" OF LEWES, DEL.

Also Pays — 10 % discount on all Sporting Equipment to N. R. A.'s only



FAIRBANKS TYPE SCALE NO. 354

THE ONE YOU ASKED FOR

MODERN-BOND CORP.

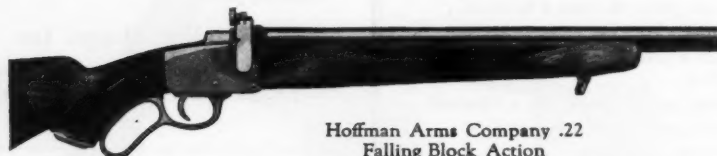
813 West 5th Street, Wilmington, Del.

HAND BOOK

AND CATALOG OF LOADING TOOLS, 10 CENTS



The Fastest Action Ever Made



Hoffman Arms Company .22
Falling Block Action

Other things equal, the sportsman possessing the rifle with the fastest striking action will outshoot all competitors. The .22 Hoffman Arms rifle shown above, with the speediest action ever made, will show an immediate improvement in your scores. The striker travels but 1-8 inch as against 1-4 to 5-8 inch in other rifles.

This rifle is designed on the falling block pattern, loading groove on block, so placed that in loading position you simply slip cartridge in groove and push it into the chamber. Extraction is positive. Cleaning is done from the breech end—another advantage you'll appreciate.

The .22 Falling Block Hoffman Arms rifle is chambered and rifled with the fine precision that has earned for Hoffman Arms rifles their reputation for unsurpassed accuracy and durability. Made in standard specifications. Also any detail of fit and finish to your individual specifications—an arm that removes practically every handicap against perfect scoring. For further details write for Circular "A" describing Hoffman Arms Company Built-to-Order Rifles in Light and Medium Calibers.

*New circular "B" describes Hoffman Arms Express
and Magnum Rifles. Circular "C" describes
Hoffman Arms Shotguns.*

THE HOFFMAN ARMS COMPANY 1774 East 27th Street
CLEVELAND, OHIO
New York Office: 25 Warren Street, Capt. J. H. Portugal

"I slept alone—snug and warm. My two companions with two wool blankets, suffered, though huddled together. This Fiala Sleeping Bag is the only one I ever liked"—Horace Kephart.



FIALA PATENT SLEEPING BAG

Weights but five pounds; warm as thirty pounds of blankets. No hooks, strings, or crude contraptions. Write for circulars and prices.

We have outfitted the Roy Andrews expedition with 3 Mirakel 5x Prism Binoculars. Wt. only 5 oz. each. Complete with case—Price, \$22.50.

Single and double barrel rifles for Alaskan and African big game. Camp, Touring, or Expedition Equipment. Let us furnish estimates. We know your needs by actual experience—Arctic to Equator.

ANTHONY FIALA

25 Warren St. FIALA OUTFITS INC. New York

LYMAN SIGHTS

FOR EVERY PURPOSE AND EVERY GUN
Leaders for Forty Years

Write for Booklet

Lyman Gun Sight Corp.
Middlefield, Conn.



Instructions in Learning Accurate Pistol Shooting

By Gunnery Sergeant John M. Thomas

Single copies and under ten, fifty cents each. Address orders to Gunnery Sergeant John M. Thomas, Rifle Range Detachment. Parris Island, S. C.

Use MARBLE'S Oil

Marble's Nitro-Solvent Oil dissolves residue of all black and smokeless powders, including Cordite. Acts instantly—stops corrosive action—removes and prevents rust and cuts off dirt and gum. It's a perfect polish as well as a lubricant. Extensively used in the army. 2-oz. bottle 25c; 6-oz. can 50c. Postage 10c extra. Direct by mail if your dealer hasn't it. Catalog of Marble's 60 specialties free.

MARBLE ARMS & MFG. CO., 502 Delta Ave., Gladstone, Mich.



Shooting Accessories

Everything to interest a rifleman. Send for my No. 6 Catalog, just out, showing over 200 cuts and complete Price List.

P. J. O'Hare

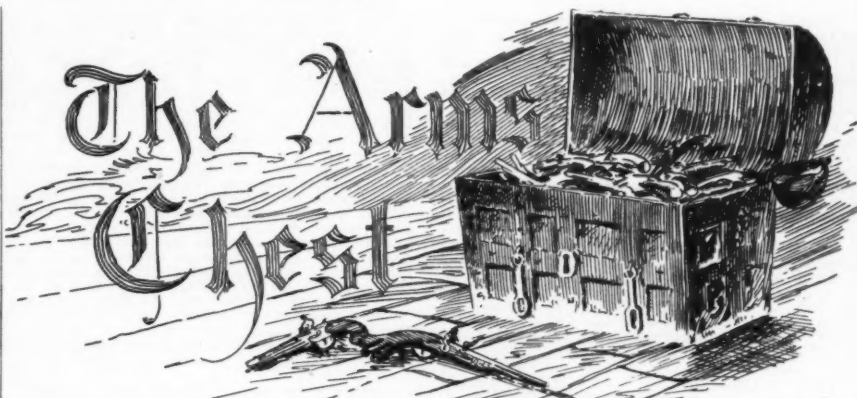
178 Littleton Ave. Newark, N. J.

Terms

THE uniformly excellent returns from advertisements appearing in the classified columns of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN make it a most satisfactory and productive medium for the disposal of surplus shooting equipment, or the acquisition of special types of firearms.

Free Insertions. Each subscriber is entitled to one insertion of one-half inch, when his subscription is paid up for one year. It is necessary only to write or print the text plainly, noting thereon the date subscription was paid. These advertisements will appear in the first available issue and should be in publication office two weeks prior to the following publication date.

Paid Insertions. Non-subscribers or those who have already made use of the subscriber's privilege may take advantage of these columns at a cost of \$1.00 per inch or part thereof. No advertisement for less than \$1.00 accepted. Advertisements will be set in 6 point solid. They should be in the publication office two weeks prior to the time appearance is desired.



ANTIQUE AND MODERN FIREARMS (new and used) sold, exchanged, and bought. Large stock—reasonable prices! Stephen Van Renselaer, Peterborough, N. H. o

FOR SALE—Ballard rifles and others, old time mid-range rifles, such as Remington, Remington-Hepburn, Wesson, Sharps, and others for sale. Also antique pistols, revolvers, and edged weapons in great variety. Stephen Van Renselaer, "The Crossroads," Peterborough, New Hampshire. p

FOR SALE—Model 52 Winchester with 5-A scope, \$45. Money refunded if not satisfactory. E. E. Custer, 515 Pine St., Johnstown, Pa. 540

FOR SALE—Ithaca 16-ga. No. 2 grade good condition, \$35. Savage Sporter 32-20 with extra magazine clip, factory new, \$20. L. E. Elmendorf, Candor, N. Y. 527

WANTED—Bisley model Colt action only, barrel and cylinder immaterial if frame and action are good. Also .45 Colt reloading tools. ADVERTISER, 891 East 28th St., Oakland, California. 538

FOR SALE—Pre-war S. & W. .38 Special blued, 6 1/2-in. bbl. target model. S. & W. monogram on side plates. Like new, action beautifully smooth. Very scarce, \$45. H. A. Brandes 301 Rust Bldg., Tacoma, Wash. 532

FOR SALE OR TRADE—9 mm. Luger, 6-in. bbl., good inside and out, shows some wear, Mueller and German Army holsters, about 75 cartridges. What have you? Can use Krag bbl., new, Whelen's "American Rifle." H. M. Stewart, Laurel Hill, La.

FOR SALE—Springfield .22 cal. match rifle, absolutely perfect, S. & W. Olympic mod .22 cal., S. S. target pistol in factory box, brand-new genuine pearl stocks for .22 Colt Auto. Best offer takes all or any one. Reason for selling: financial. Perfect condition guaranteed on all the above arms. Ernest Fumasoli, 4808 Kenmore Ave., Chicago, Ill. 536

FOR SALE—One .250 Niedner-Springfield with straight line reloader and about 100 ctgs., 27-in. bbl., \$65. New condition. One 24-in. 7 mm. Mauser with new barrel fitted and chambered by Niedner, sporting pistol grip stock, perfect condition and chambered for Western 139-gr. ctgs., \$50. One Remington autoloading 12 ga. excellent shape, \$40. One Goetz 2 3/4 power hunting scope, poor mounts but otherwise top shape, \$25. 1,000 Remington make .30 caliber 203 grain pointed match bullets, \$20 per M. One .45 Colt 1911 auto pistol and spring shoulder holster, excellent shape, both for \$20. New complete .280 Ross No. 10 Ideal tool and full length shell resizer, \$7.50. Two 1894 Winchester .30-30s, octagon bbbs., one 20-in. and one 26-in., good shape, \$17.50 each. **WANT**—12-ga. 1912 Winchester shotgun, modified preferred. Colt Police Positive Special in .38 caliber. Set Government reloading tools for Krag and Springfield. Winchester A-5 with post reticule, or other scope that is equally good C. L. Elmer, Morning Star Ranch, P. O. Box 77, Quemado, Catron Co., New Mexico. 539

"FIREARMS OF YESTERDAY" are a specialty with "THE OLD GEORGETOWN GUILD." At all times there are on hand a large number of specimens from which to select examples of early American, Confederate States' and European firearms. Tell us what your collection needs. We will probably be able to help you. The Old Georgetown Guild, 2722 M. St., N.W., Washington, D.C. r

SHIFT WITH THE HOUSE OF SHIFF THE GUNMAN, N. Woodstock, N. H. This is our 54th year, and best. I have never shipped a gun I did not personally back EXCEPT NEW DIRECT to your order. I never carry because they are cheap but only because they are RIGHT. One charge. One price to ALL. If you have not shipped your stamp, if you are not fighting fanatics, if we have to smuggle our guns, as you do a drink THEN SHIFF'S NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE to YOU is that it serves YOU WELL AND RIGHT. s

FOR SALE—120 duplicate pieces from my collection including military muskets, rifles, carbines, and pistols, Civil War revolvers, other pistols and revolvers. Duelling sets, 12 priced and 6 unpriced sale catalogs, U. S. Cartridge Co. catalog of Lowell collection, a Berlin North Pistol, a lot of firearms manufacturers' catalogs. J. C. Harvey, 880 Main St., Worcester, Massachusetts. 544

FOR SALE—Sporting stock for .03 Springfield, with notch for 48 Lyman and rear sight base left on. Checked forearm and pistol grip. Winchester sling eyes, silver namplate and silver inlay over recoil lugs. Oil finished. Remodeled from 1922 pistol grip stock. Fine shape, \$18. Dr. H. H. Lowe, Leesburg, O. 533

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Kodaks, Graflex cameras, lenses, binoculars at lowest prices, new and slightly used. We take your camera or high grade firearms in trade. National Camera Exchange, 7th & Marquette St., Minneapolis, Minn. v

FOR SALE—One 3-barrel gun, 16-ga., .30-30, splendidly finished. Made by Schmidt & Hebbeman, Suhl, Germany. First check for \$185 takes it, or will ship C. O. D. with privilege of examination on receipt of \$10. Anthony Fiala, 25 Warren St., New York City. w

FOR SALE—30-06 Winchester, Model 1895, like new. 140 rounds Remington soft point ammunition. \$50. 8 mm. with Gerard scope, never shot, \$30. **WANT**—Springfield action. Krag reloading tools. John L. Ware, 232 W. 9th Ave. Columbus, Ohio. 541

FOR SALE—One Model 52 Winchester and Stevens 368 scope. Fired only 100 times, like new. Price, \$55. Will trade for good pump 12-gauge, 32-inch trap gun or single trap gun. Wm. F. Smith, 5619 N. 4th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. n

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Colt Automatic Target Pistol new and perfect, \$25, or will trade for Winchester A-5 scope with mounts. J. F. Springer, 402 9th St., Wellsville, Ohio. 545

WANTED—If you have a good M-10-280 Ross rifle to trade for a good Springfield as issued, please let me know. C. D. Meyer, 710 E. 68th St., Seattle, Washington. 542

FOR SALE—2,000 antique firearms at reasonable prices. Send 6 cents in stamps for 24-page price list. Let me know your special wants along any line of antique firearms. I am always anxious to buy single specimens or entire collections. Joe Kindig, Jr., 336 West Philadelphia St., York, Pennsylvania. u

FOR SALE—22 caliber Air Target pistol, \$14. Reising 12-shot .22 cal. target pistol in holster, \$25. .30 cal. Luger, 1917 model, \$15. 9 mm. Luger, 6-inch bbl., \$25. 11 mm. Mauser rifle and ammunition, \$16.50. 7 mm. Spanish Mauser 1873 model rifle 24-inch bbl., \$30. 8 mm. Austrian straight pull bolt carbine and ammunition, \$38. 8 mm. Berlin Mauser sporter 24-inch bbl., \$25.50. 7 mm. box magazine clip loader Haimel Suhl carbine, new, \$38.50. Danzig 8 mm. Mauser, World War relic rifle, \$15. Winchester 32 automatic rifle, \$29.50. Krag Sporter, new \$35. Krag Bayonet, \$1. SPANISH MAUSER BAYONET, \$2. LARGE SHELLS, \$1. OLD MAGGINS VIOLIN, \$38. Brass Trumpet, \$15. John A. White, 348 Worthington St., Youngstown, Ohio. 550

FOR SALE—Winchester Model 1886 taken down half magazine checkered pistol grip Circeanian walnut stock and forearm, stiff leather case, in new condition, \$45. .22 Colt automatic target pistol, new, \$25. Beals Pat. 36 caliber Remington Navy model per. revolver, fine shape, \$10. American Percussion heavy match rifle, cal. 50, brass furniture, curly maple stock, set trigger ad. rear sight, leather case, lock stamped Wolff, Pittsburgh, in beautiful condition, \$35. Also collection of flint-lock and percussion pistols and revolvers. Send for list. W. S. Lutz, 212 S. 42nd St., Philadelphia, Pa. 552

FOR SALE—Colt 41 caliber Derringer, fine, \$10. S. & W. commercial .45, 1917 model, holster and number of cartridges, fine condition, \$27. S. & W. hammerless 32 caliber, \$11. Any of these prepaid on receipt of price. Wm. B. Parker, Conway, N. H. 547

WANTED—Fecker 6x scope. Will exchange my 4-B Winchester scope just overhauled at factory, and pay difference in cash. My scope has post reticule with cross hair. Don't care about mounts. Edward F. Smith, Box 1044, Winter Haven, Fla. 548

FOR SALE—38-40 Bisley model Colt, 4 1/4-inch barrel, frame nickel plated cylinder hammer, trigger gold-plated, new rubber handles, \$30. Robert Fehlis, Jr., P. O. Box 282, Austin, Texas. 549

FOR SALE—Model 30 Remington bolt action caliber .30-06, brand new and in perfect condition. Cost \$65, bargain for \$48.50. James A. Furman, Brocton, N. Y. 546

WANTED—22 S. & W. revolver, 7-shot, 11 1/2-ounce, target sights, square butt, chambered for .22 long rifle. Price and condition first letter. T. D. Sloan, Camas, Idaho. 554

FOR SALE—One sporting Springfield 24-inch barrel, \$50. One Sporting Springfield, 30-inch barrel, \$60. Both guns in perfect condition. W. R. McCay & Son, 39 Morton Street, New Castle, Pa. q

WANTED—22 Colt Automatic; condition of barrel not important. Hans Roedder, 48 Market St., Bangor, Pa. 553

COME ALIVE—Antigun bill has passed the WASHINGTON House. COOLIDGE slaps fanatics. SHIP YOUR STAMP. List of guns ready at 20% cut. SHIFF WITH THE HOUSE OF SHIFF THE GUNMAN, N. Woodstock, N. H. 543

FOR SALE—Neck resizing dies, Krag or Springfield 85 cents. 45 Colt full length resizing dies \$1.10. 30 cal. 5-ball mold, round; perfect order \$3.25. 45 cal. 4-ball mold, round, perfect order \$4.50. All of above of Frankford Arsenal manufacture. B. K. Wingate, Ront 2, Reading, Penna. 559

SELL OR TRADE—Five beautiful beagle pups from my private hunting stock. All papers eligible A. K. C. Pedigree and full description on request, \$25 each, or trade for selected, star-gauged, .30-06 Springfield, preferably with No. 48 sight and 1923 pistol grip stock, or will consider Model 52 Winchester or .22 Springfield A. C. White, Grove City, Pa. 556

FOR SALE—45 Colt automatic pistol, commercial gun, fine condition, \$25. 45 Colt S. A. revolver 5-inch, fair, \$10. 45 Colt auto. pistol, Springfield Armory make, good, \$15. 22 S. & W. Bekheart revolver, fine, \$20. 22 S. & W. revolver, small frame, fair, \$10. 45 S. & W. revolver, model 1917, new, \$25. 41 Colt Army Special 5-inch, nickel plated, checked wood grips new, \$25. 32 vest pocket revolver, good, \$3. W. L. Darling, Cunston House, Boston, Mass. 551

FOR SALE—Ithaca trap No. 7 ejector single barrel raised ventilated rib 34 has special solid gold inlaid design in ebony, gold trigger, leather case, in gun crank condition, cost \$475, will sacrifice for \$225. Take fine shotgun in part trade, F. Remington & Sons, W. S. Smoot 1873 revolver S. A. in fine condition, best offer takes it. Remington 35 cal. automatic rifle can not be told from new, \$40. Winchester 22 caliber L. S. L. repeater rifle model 96 take down new, \$17. Remington 30-30 automatic rifle in fine condition, \$30. Remington 22 Special take down octagon barrel fine condition, \$18. 16-power 50 mm. imported Audax prism binoculars, used but perfect, \$45. Ten-power 45 mm. prism binoculars made in the U. S. A. Rochester N. Y. plant, used by Navy officers, like new, no case, \$45. Any article sent C. O. D. upon deposit of 10% with privilege of examination, deposit back if not pleased. H. Liss 95 S. 7th St. Minneapolis, Minn. 557

FOR SALE—Pair of Colt percussion, 44 cal. 8-inch bbl. revolvers, twins, outside finish gone, inside of barrels nearly perfect, fine working order, used on Govt. gun boat in these waters in early days. Good specimens, \$8 each or \$15 for the pair. Winchester single shot 40-90, octagon, 30-inch, 9½-pound, fine condition, barrel looks like it had never been shot, bluing perfect, Rocky Mountain and buck horn sights, \$15. German war Mauser, infantry type; with sling; relic; stock has been struck by fragments of shell and bullets and is heavily scarred by barbed wire entanglements; extractor missing, otherwise complete; veteran, apparently, of many tragic fields, \$10. German war Mauser, infantry pattern, made by the Deutsche Waffen und Munition Fabriken, Berlin; a good one in excellent shape; very accurate with the special UMC ammunition made for these guns; complete with bayonet, muzzle and sight cover, cleaning rod; scar on left side stock in front of receiver made by artillery wheel, otherwise in fine military condition, \$20. Sharps Old Reliable Borchardt hammerless, 45-70, 32-inch round barrel; vernier peep; curly maple stock and fore-end; good serviceable condition, \$10. Three sporting Springfields, new, all new parts; best hand-made stocks; all have rear sight bases intact for holding Knobbe scope mounts; two have Lyman 48's; tested for accuracy with scopes and guaranteed, \$40 to \$80. Kahles 4x scope on Knobbe mount for Springfields, \$20. Goetz 2½x scope on Knobbe mount, \$20. Both have lateral screw adjustment in mount. Set of Belding & Muhl scope mounts for Winchester scope, graduated for 30-06 ammunition; zeroing adjustment in front mount, \$7. Colt S. A. Frontier 32-20, 4½ blued, Lyman ivory bead front, Colt 38 Army Special, 4-inch blued, Lyman metal bead front; \$17 each, both in crank condition. Winchester s. a. 1913 International "Free" rifle; 30-inch round No. 3 nickel steel barrel using the 30-06 ammunition. One of the lot especially made by the Winchester Company for our team of that year. The originals, as issued, had push set triggers and plain levers. This one has been fitted up with Win. Schutzen double set triggers and spur finger lever. Special long fore-end with finger tip rest in front of receiver. Scope bases on barrel. This rifle has been kept in superb condition inside and out, \$45. Goetz 5x Pernoar (prism) scope on Knobbe mount for Springfield; lateral screw adjustment in mount. Just finished and tested, \$50. All F. O. B. Tacoma. W. B. Knobbe, P. O. Box 1085 Tacoma, Washington. 555

FOR SALE—Brand new 20X Ottway scope \$4. Union Hill Ballard and 22 bbl., 23 inch for \$30. Model 1912 Winchester, new, \$35. 1923 Nat. Match Springfield with No. 48 sight, \$40. New Winchester Musket Winder action, \$22. Savage .250-3000, lever action, good condition, \$25. New Busch 3 inch spotting scope, \$40. Heavy cast iron Ideal re- and de-capper, 30 cal., \$5. Ballard action, \$10. Some new Western .30-06 cases, 2c each. Some new .300 cal. Savage cartridges, 5c each. Perfect model 52, \$30. Perfect .38 S. & W. Spl. ivory grips, \$22. New Bond .30-06 tools, \$7. A beautiful special made 45 cal. regular New Service Colt with pearl grips checked straps with Heiser carved holster, twice around belt and 400 cartridges for \$50. Cost \$90. 2 inch Ottway scope and mounts, will spot .30 cal. at 300 yds., \$35, new. Brand-new Henry Troemner scale for \$25. Cost \$40, complete. Also fine balance for \$10. B. S. A. with 24 inch bbl., \$30. Perfect 22 L. R. Pope and new rifle cases to dispose of. Might consider a trade if guns are absolutely perfect in every way. Fred N. Anderson, Suffern, N. Y. 566

FOR SALE—45-70 Winchester tool 60 cents; .38 245-grain mold 40c; .52 caliber mold 75c; .30-40 mold 75 c.; 32 S. & W. mold 25 c.; 38-55 mold 40 c.; 32 S. & W. Ideal No. 4 tool \$1.25; .44 Russian Ideal No. 4 tool \$1.25; M. L. shotgun 50c; 4x Field Glass and Case, new, \$3.50; 56 Spencer rifle and cartridges, fine, \$4.75; New Method Gun Bluer \$1 can postpaid; 22 Colt, early pocket model \$2.50; 45 auto Colt \$12; 45 D. A. Colt \$12; 45 S. & W. 1917, new, \$13; Also a few loaded and empties in following calibers: 44 Russian; 44-40; 30-30; 38-40; 38-55; 40-65; 50-70; 35 Colt auto; 22 Winchester auto; 25-20 SS; 11 mm. (43) Mauser. F. J. Valente, Box 135, Mansfield, Mass. 560

FOR SALE—Smokeless primers No. 8, No. 1½ U. M. C., \$2 thousand. Remington Army model .38 S. P., 9 inch Wilborn bbl., no sights, special light hammer. If this isn't the finest barrel you ever saw, I'll give it away. \$25. 38.55 cartridges 70c a box. Fine 8X Mogg gun scope, \$20. 38.55 Winchester Match rifle, A-1, \$20. Fine 32.40 Winchester Match rifle, set triggers, A-1, \$30. 351 Auto. Winchester, \$25. Included \$3.00 in shells. WANTED—Heavy rifles for rest shooting; Remington Army pistol. Al Hinton, Hillyard, Wash. 568

FOR SALE—22 Hipwore Savage, fine inside, very good outside, \$30. 22 long rifle Colt Automatic, like new, \$28. 7.62 mm. Russian sporter, like new, \$9. 900 7.62 mm. ammunition, \$1.00 per hundred. Would trade for 32-20 S. & W. target revolver, Patridge sights, 6 inch barrel, or Remington Model 17, 20 gauge, or model 44A Marlin 20 gauge, both with 28 inch full choke, all must be new or like new. Price and full description first letter. Max Wagner, Alexandria, Minn. 564

FOR SALE—One Springfield 1922 rifle, cal. .22 in good condition, price \$25. One L. C. Smith shotgun, 12 gauge, hammer model, in good condition, price \$25, or trade for a Winchester 20 gauge in same shape. One Winchester 97, 12 ga., 32 inch, anti-finch pad in A-1 condition, price \$35. One Savage .22 HI Power take down, fancy grade, Lyman windg. sight. In new condition, A-1, price \$65. Michael Heiderscheld, West Bend, Iowa. 567

FOR SALE—Colt Auto. .38 Military, fine, \$20. Colt P. P. .38 Special, 4 inch bbl., new, \$22. Marlin 39, 22 cal. rifle, peep folding leaf sights, new, \$25. Iver Johnson 38 hammerless, 3¼ in. bbl., new, \$8.50. Colt 22 Auto. target, new, \$25. Bley model Colt, brand-new, 4¼ inch bbl., two cylinders 44-40, 44 S. & W. gold bead sight, extra wood stocks, \$35. Scott Ellett, 816 So. Pasfield St., Springfield, Ill. 565

FOR SALE—One Bond reloading tool .388 S. & W. Special, new, weight 4 pounds, \$6.50. One Ideal reloading tool No. 3 D. B. Chamber 32-40, good condition, weight 2 pounds, \$3. One Ideal resizing die 32-40, \$1. Molds for bullets 319295, 319247, 32363R, 424101R; good condition, weight 2 pounds each \$1.25 each. F. O. B. Ridgway. P. R. Fulmer, Ridgway, Pa. 568

FOR SALE—250-3000 Savage, bolt, aperture rear Sheard gold front, new condition, \$38. Complete Bond Tool for above, factory condition, \$8. Double cavity 93-gr. Bond mold, \$4. One or all. Glenn A. Avery, Alexandria, S. Dak. 561

WANTED—Springfield 1903-06 as issued, slight barrel defects unimportant. Also Confederate made firearms of all kinds, and brass frame Colt revolvers. E. Berkley Bowle, 811 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. 562

WANTED—An old 12 or 16 gauge hammerless double barrel Damascus steel Parker shotgun. Barrels should be in good condition. R. Niehage, 626 Charles Bldg., Denver, Colo. 563

WANTED—Factory stock in good condition for Winchester Mod. 52. A. S. Thorsen, Bottineau, N. Dak. 562

FOR SALE—Buffalo Newton rifle, cal. .30-06, Lyman sight on cocking piece, shot less than 100 times, crank condition, \$40. Dale Snare, Box 48, McConnellstown, Pa. 565

WILL TRADE—11 month old Chesapeake Bay bitch (registered) for a .250-3000 bolt action Savage rifle. Must be perfect and accurate. Jas. L. DiOnne, Ranier, Minn. 570

FOR SALE—Krag rifle, shortened forearm, 120 cartridges, auxiliary, and rust rope, \$12. Also a Colt .45 Auto. revolver, model 1917, real good, \$18. J. Hartzell, Rt. 5, Grinnell, Ia. 571

FOR SALE—Colt .22 Auto. Pistol, gold bead sight, 7 boxes cartridges, \$24. Colt .38 Army Special, 5 inch bbl., new, \$25. Colt .45 S. A., 5¼ inch bbl., 50 cartridges, \$14. J. R. Lenny, 2811 W. Oxford St., Phila., Pa. 579

FOR SALE—Colt .38 Special, new barrel, new cylinder, rebled, very accurate, \$17. WANTED—Re-decappers for 30-40 and 30-06; .401 Winchester auto., fine; Springfield 45-70, new; lubricator, sizer. Herbert P. Robinson, Mayville, New York. 576

FOR SALE—Colt Officers Model .38, Patridge sights, six inch barrel, fancy Heiser holster, 150 ctgs., \$42. Savage .30-30 featherweight, new take down model, \$35. Marlin .22 lever action, Model 39, Lyman tang peep, Sheard front, canvas case, \$30. All guns nearly new. Gerald Forrest, c-o Tapo Citrus Ass'n., Simi, Cal. 580

FOR SALE—1924 National Match Springfield with No. 48 Lyman, practically new, \$50. 52 Winchester with 10 power Fecker scope, perfect inside, shows some wear outside, \$60. Might consider Bausch & Lomb 6-30 binoculars on either. Harry E. Runyan, 216 East Avenue, Greenville, Pa. 578

FOR SALE—Remington Autoloading shotgun in excellent condition, \$35. Also a copy of the very rare Samuel Colt memorial book "Arms-mear" in new, clean, and perfect condition, with original leather binding, \$50. D. W. Kaufmann, 81 Featherbed Lane, Apartment 3-C, New York City. 574

WANTED—Bond Model B or Ideal No. 3 reloading tool for .44 S. & W. special cartridge. Bond bullet mold No. A-429750 or Ideal No. 429251 or 429383. Must be right, condition and price. FOR SALE—Good sheepskin lined coat, brown moleskin shell, size 42, length 36. Has been packed around in pack sack but not worn. \$7.50 or will exchange. E. M. Erb, Grand Marais, Minn. 577

WANTED—Reloading set for 25-20 repeater. G. R. Hicks, 723 E. 3rd St., Dixon, Ill. 583

FOR SALE—ROCKY MOUNTAIN SHEEP'S head, without scalp, measures around base 14½ inches, 9 inches from base 14½ inches, length on outer curve 36¼ inches. Sell for \$20. J. R. Buhmiller, P. O. Box 176, Glacier Park, Mont. 584

FOR SALE—Colt Officers Model target revolver, caliber .38, 6 inch bbl., same as new, \$25. Frontier Model, cal. .45, 4¾ inch bbl., good serviceable condition, \$15. Lightning Model, dbl. action, cal. .38, 4¼ inch bbl., very good condition, \$10. S. & W. double action target pistol, cal. .22, 10 inch bbl., Patridge sights, same as new with good holster, \$25. Stephen Van Rensselaer, The Cross Roads, Peterborough, N. H. 581

FOR SALE—Rosewood case and pair of Colt .31 caliber revolvers with 6 inch barrels, in fine order with full accessories. Barrels with original bluing and engraved cylinders, \$25. Colt .36 cal. revolver, six shot, with 7½ inch round barrel with ships on cylinder, in very good order with bullet mold and two boxes of paper cartridges, \$10. Reising Automatic with extra magazine and ivory bead front sight in factory condition, \$25. 32 S. & W. hammerless revolver, blued, with 3 inch bbl., in perfect condition, except bluing worn on cylinder, \$12. H. N. Spencer, 1601 Railway Ex., St. Louis, Mo. 572

FOR SALE—B. S. A. rifle, Mod. 12, perfect condition, \$32.50. Cal. .22 L. R. Peterson-Ballard, single trigger, 30m No. 3 bbl., new, new stock, weight 12½ lbs., \$25. 1919 Savage .22 bolt action gun, \$10. 410 Iver Johnson shotgun, \$6. No. 10 Ideal .30-06, double adjustable chamber, muzzle sizer and expander, \$5. Winchester 5-A scope, No. 2 mounts, \$22.50. 100 .30-06 match cartridges, hand loaded with 180 grain Western boat-tail and HI Vel powder. 450 new F. A. .30-06 primed shells, necks reamed, \$4.50. 3 lbs. No. 20 du Pont powder, \$2. 308241 Ideal mold, \$1.50. C. C. Snively, Hopkins, Minn. 573

[illegible]

“Not touched by any other combination”

THREE wins on a 12-inch German ring target —10 shots each at 200 yards—will take the trophy offered by Captain Crossman at the Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club.

At 200 yards the one-and-a-half inch 25 center of the German ring target is a mighty small thing to hit. Yet Lewis F. Reed in competing for the Crossman Trophy placed three shots well within the 25 ring and three more in the 24 ring. Mr. Reed already has two legs up with scores of 224 and 232, made with US .22 N. R. A. in a model .22 Springfield.

Mr. Crossman, internationally known rifle expert, says: “These scores have not been touched by any other combination.”

In a letter, Mr. Reed writes: “I have used nothing but US .22 N. R. A. in match shooting for the last two years, and while I try out every new kind of ammunition that comes out, *I always shoot US when I want the best score possible.*”

Mr. Reed's views on US .22 N. R. A., are shared by the stars of the shooting world, both in this country and Europe. Record scores, continuously, are its record.

There's nothing like its accuracy; its uniformity is unsurpassed. Shoot US .22 N. R. A.

UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE CO.

111 Broadway

New York, N. Y.



LEWIS F. REED



.22 N.R.A.
Long Rifle Cartridges



The Medal of Honor

A ribbon of sky blue, covered with little white stars *** that a man may wear in the lapel of his coat, when the days of reveille and taps are past and his O. D. hangs upon the wall—yet it means that in some mêlée of death he has fought his fight and performed with bravery "over and above the call of duty."

On February 4, 1900, in the foothills of Mt. Amia, Cebu, Philippine Islands, Private Louis Gedeon, Co. G, 19th Infantry was on reconnaissance with his Captain.

There was no sign of the Moros until suddenly—a serpent of crackling flame swept through the underbrush some yards away and the Captain fell, mortally wounded. With wild yells the enemy advanced on the pair.

Some men would have run—but not Private Gedeon. He coolly pumped a stream of lead into the brown faces before him, and then waited with clubbed rifle for the last act in the tragedy.

It was not to be! A wave of blue topped the ridge at his back and his comrades of the 19th, sweeping all before them, cleared a path for his return with the body of his Commander.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE



Du Pont Powder has been inseparably connected with the combat history of every organization in the Service. In 1802, practically all du Pont Powder was made for military purposes. Today, 98% is produced for industrial uses.

